THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,403—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
8th Aug	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
12th "	PERSIA	8000	...	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
26th "	CALEDONIA	8000	...	...
2nd Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
9th "	OCEANA	7000	...	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
23rd "	ARABIA	3000	...	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Octr	EGYPT	8000	...	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	8000	...	...
28th "	MANTUA b	11000	CHINA	8000

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

b The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES transhipp at PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000	...	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000	...	...
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000	...	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	ARABIA	3000	...	...
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10000	...	...
9th "	EGYPT	8000	...	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd "	ARCADIA	7000	...	...
30th "	PERSIA	8000	...	...
6th April.	MARMORA	10500	...	...
13th "	MOOLTAN	10000	...	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
27th "	MANTUA	11000	...	...
4th May.	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
11th "	ARABIA	3000	...	...
18th "	EGYPT	8000	MONGOLIA	10000

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 591	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
Trafford Hall	5321	12 July	5 Aug.	25 Aug.	...
City of Calcutta	7512	22 July	14 Aug.	2 Sept.	...
City of Lahore	7163	1 Augt.	24 Augt.	13 Sept.	...
City of Athens	5594	24 Augt.	16 Sept.	...	30 Sept.
City of York	7810	19 Sept.	11 Oct.	31 Oct.	...
City of Vienna	4672	30 Sept.	25 Oct.	...	15 Nov.
City of Benares	6272	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	22 Nov.	...
City of London	9030	14 Oct.	4 Nov.	For Calcutta	
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7163	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	19 Dec.
City of Birmingham	7003	4 Nov.	27 Nov.	23 Dec.	...
City of Athens	5594	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	8 Jan'12	6 Jan'12
City of York	7810	16 Dec.	8 Jan'12	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Glasgow	5525	13 Jan'12.	4 Feb.	26 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan.	17 Feb.	13 Mar	...
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	26 Mar.
City of Birmingham	7000	10 Feb.	4 Mar.	3 Apl.	...
City of Athens	5594	20 Feb.	14 Mar.	31 Mar	13 Apl
City of Manchester	5551	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7810	12 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	30 ...
City of Corinth	5443	26 Mar.	18 Apl.	11 May	14 ...
City of Glasgow	5525	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	28 ...

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the City of Vienna, Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	573	891	429	649
" London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	839
" Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares specified include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

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in connection with

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Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand* (if printed on flap Re. 4 per thousand.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	3rd Aug.	9 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa	2184	Fri.	4th Aug.	6 a.m.†	direct.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 3rd Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Waroonga," 2,513 tons, sailing about Wednesday, 9th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, sailing on or about Thursday 10th August, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA,

S. S. "Lalpoora," 3269 tons, to sail on or about 12th August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

3rd August, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

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PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
DIAGRAMS PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sep. 1911
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Octr "
Bohemia	4284	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Nov. "
Graz	3905	...	16th " "
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Dec, "
Bohemia	4284	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jan, 1912.
Bregenz	3905	...	16th " "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
China	6,017	P. Pavissich	27th Dec. 1911.
Fr. Ferdinand	6,046	B. Cobol	28th Jan. 1912.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 685*
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 585
" Class to London and back	" 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

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STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Austria	G. Raicich	7588	24th Aug. 1911.

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BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

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AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
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HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... " 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	... " 16,850,000

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Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

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Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Canton.
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Karachi	Bangkok	Tientsin
Amritsar	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Sourabaya	Yokchama
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Chester	125°	" "
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This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-indulgence and solitude are speedily and effectually unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13, 44 and 2s. 9d. per Box.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, that day being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1911.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF MARCKS & COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No, 43, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, (opposite the University Clock Tower), on THURSDAY, the 10th of August, 1911, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 28th February, 1911.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation.
4. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

WALTER PROCTER,
General Manager.

Bombay, 28th July, 1911.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 8th to 26th August, 1911, both days inclusive.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 302 of 1911.

Re: SADANAND PARASHRAM, Contractor, a Hindu, Inhabitant of Bombay, residing at Parel, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the abovenamed SADANAND PARASHRAM CONTRACTOR, has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately, after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.—Dated this 2nd day of August, 1911.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, Dated 2nd August, 1911.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 24th August, 1911, at 6-30 P. M.

E. ALLAN WILLIAMS,
Honorary Secretary.

25th July, 1911.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR REPAIRING, WINDING AND REGULATING CLOCKS AND WATCHES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the AGENT at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (Standard Time) on WEDNESDAY, 16th August, 1911, for repairing, winding and regulating clocks, watches and time recorders at offices and stations on this Railway, including the Indian Midland Section and Branch Lines during a period of 5 years commencing from 1st November, 1911.

2. Tender forms may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 a copy and no refund will be made on account of unused forms.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for repairing, winding and regulating clocks and watches," and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 should accompany each Tender without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed), or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper,

General Storekeeper's office,
Parel, 25th July, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that LIMJI N. BANAJI, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 570 of 1891 and Appeal No. 816, in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree passed in the said suit bearing date the 16th day of November, 1910, has contracted TO SELL to our Client Mr. GORDHANDAS RANCHORDAS BHAGAT, who is the purchaser the undermentioned property.

All persons having any interest therein or claim thereto or in or to any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as attorneys for the purchaser at their office No 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim and the same if any will be treated as waived

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and tax tenure with the several messuages, buildings, chawls and stables standing thereon, and known as Kalloobai's Cart, situate on the North side of Bhuleshwar Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,206 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the North by the Temple of Jivan Lalji Maharaj on the South by the Bhuleshwar Road aforesaid, on the East partly the property of Tribhowandas Venidas, partly by Ambaram Khatri's Wady and partly by Roopji Lalloobhai Mody's Wadi, on the West by the temple of Dhan Shyan Lalji Chiman Lalji, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 5104, to 5106, 5107, 5108, to 5110, 5111, 5112, 5113, 5114 and 5115-16, Street Nos. 191-93-95, 97-99 and 201, 2036 (2), 3, 4 to 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 205, 207, 209 and now in the occupation of the tenants of the Receiver.—Dated this 29th day of July, 1911.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & CO,
Attorneys for the Purchasers.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered BY LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

BOXING.

WONDERLAND
BALIWALLA'S GRAND THEATRE,
TARDEO.
TO-NIGHT, 3RD AUGUST
SPECIAL GRAND
SPORTING NIGHT,
UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice BEAMAN, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL and Lt.-Colonel H. R. VAUGHAN,
Commanding the Royal Warwickshire Regt., Colaba and all the Sporting-Elite of Bombay and District.

MIDDLE WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF BOMBAY.

Mr. MELVILLE vs. Mr. BAKER.
15 ROUNDS.

For a Purse of Rs. 500.
Special 10 Round Contest.

Lc.-Cpl : CRANBROOKE vs. Sergt. NOLAN, Royal Warwickshire Regt. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Other well known ringmen will appear, viz :—MAJOR JARVIS, GILDER, WALLACE and HASTINGS.

Rs. 1,000 in purses.

Will be presented by
MR. BALLIWALLA
WRESTLING! WRESTLING!!
By two well known exponents of the Art.

Plan and Prices of Reserved Seats at McALPIN & CO., Fort.

BOXING.

To commence at 9-30 P.M., (S. T.) Sharp.

PRICES :—Stage Seats Rs. 10; Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle special positions Rs. 5; other seats Rs. 4, 3, 2, and Re. 1.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price to Rs. 2 and Re. 1 seats only.

After 5 P.M. seat can be BOOKED at BALIWALLA'S GRAND THEATRE. (Tardeo.)

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT.

THREE SHOWS OF PICTURES.
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 10 to 11 P.M.

"THE PRINCE OF WALES AT CARNARVON."
"THE ELEVENTH HOUR."
"FOOLSHEAD'S HEELS."
"ARRESTING THE THIEF."
&c., &c., &c.

A thoroughly enjoyable Programme,
NOTE
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3
POPULAR PRICES.

SKATING RINK.

FRIDAY, 11TH AUGUST,
MONSOON DANCE,
DANCING 9-30 P.M.

On this occasion there will be no skating; the floor will be prepared specially for Dancing.

Tickets of Admission Rs. 2
to include a Gentleman and a Lady;
Extra Lady Re. 1.

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co., 49 Hornby Road, or at the Rink.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS & PROPRIETORS OF PRINTING PRESSES.

THE following PRINTING PRESSES, MACHINERY and PLANT are to be SOLD immediately at a very LOW PRICE to make room for new Machinery in the "Bombay Gazette" Press :—

2 Type casting Machines.
1 Ruling Machine.
2 Treadle Machines.
2 Cutting Machines.
2 Very large Printing Machines.
2 Small Printing Machines.
1 Backing Machine (for Book-binding).
1 Large Press for Printing Copper Plates.
1 Lithograph Press.

The above can be seen in working order at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

For Particulars and price, see the GENERAL MANAGER.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8 Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WE STOCK new and second-hand motor cars, serviceable and cheap accessories. We undertake Electrical Installations. Satisfaction assured. Inquiries solicited. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street Fort.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects: They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '32 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 403, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 1/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) supersedes injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA

WE SEND YOU FREE
A SAMPLE COPY OF
INDUSTRY.
A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical Industries etc, etc.

New features, including illustrations, are added in the second year.

Royal Ed. Rs. 2. People's Ed. Re. 1-3.

For Readers—
Interesting Throughout.
For Advertisers—
Absolutely sure medium.

Free sample copy and revised Adv. rates.
Please write to the MANAGER,
"INDUSTRY," Shambazar, Calcutta.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

TO BE LET.

A LARGE airy and up-to-date OFFICE, on the 1st floor of Wheeler's Building, Hornby Road, Lift, E. L. and Fans. Apply—
A. H. WHEELER AND CO.,
on premises.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.
NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Sole Agents for
"GOLF" Brand
PILSENER BEER,
The Lightest Beeverage Obtainable
Retail from
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector, of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, TUESDAY, the 8th inst, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods: 2 barrels wine, 50 cases brandy, 10 drams rectified spirit, fire extinguishers, earthenware, toys, perfumery, drugs, showcards, oil cakes, cassia, sulphur sublime, unmanufactured tobacco and deckchairs and other miscellaneous goods, etc.

2 barrels wine.
50 cases brandy.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort,

BONA-FIDE SALE.
IMPORTANT TO TAILORS, MERCHANTS AND GENTLEMEN.

AUCTION SALE of pieces of superior black Venetians, Coatings, Suiting Flannels, Tweeds, Whipcords, White Serge, Cricket Flannels, etc., suitable for the occasion of the Parsee New Year Day.

On SATURDAY, the 5th inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite Treacher and Co., and next to King and Co., in Meadows Street, Fort, by order of the firm concerned a consignment of superior woollen piece-goods received per s. s. "Persia" comprising :—

Fancy checked, vicuna, covert and worsted coatings, black super venetians, black and blue venetian coatings black superior broadcloth, fancy suiting and tennis flannels, colored tweed suitings, super real whipcords, Scotch tweeds, white twill serge, fancy check and shephard trouserings, white striped and cricket flannels etc., of 3 to 12 yards in length.

The remnants will be sold singly to suit the requirements of the purchasers and are on view.

On THURSDAY, the 10th day of August, 1911, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the third floor, Carlisle Chambers, opposite the Watson's Annexe, and next to A. Bhicaji, Jeweller, on Apollo Bunder, valuable and neat mahogany stained and French-polished drawing-room, dining-room and bed-room furniture by Roberts and others, such as Chesterfield sofas and chairs, silk tapastry lined drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, single and double mirror door almyrahs, cabinets, dining table and chairs, cupboards, dressing and wash-hand table, iron single and double bedsteads rich oil paintings, table ornaments, Iron framed cottage piano by Joseph Wallis and Son, Empire typewriter gents' bicycle, large cooking stove, etc., the property of the late Mr. William Jack, Manager. Messrs John Roberts and Co., Ltd. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Falkland Road.

Under instructions from Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed, an adjudged insolvent and with the consent and concurrence of Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam, the managing Executor and Trustee of the last will and testament of the late Mr. Haji Esmail Allana, the 1st mortgagee, under an indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of April, 1909, and made between the said Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed of the one part and the said Haji Esmail Allana of the other part and of Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel, the 2nd mortgagee, under an indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of April, 1909, and made between the said Haji Jan Mahomed of the one part, and the said Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd August, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, containing by admeasurement one thousand and two hundred and twenty-nine square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tenements or chawls standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under E Ward Nos. 2590 (2), (3), (4) and (5), Street Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, all which premises are situate at and on the western side of Falkland Road, at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing New Survey No. 6970, and bounded on the East by the Falkland Road aforesaid, on the West by the property of Framji Mama, on the North by the property of Morlidhar Cutchoo and on the South by the property of the late Mr. Bapty.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF STONEWARE PIPES.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, sell by Public Auction, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at No. 12-13 Shed, Victoria Dock, by order of Messrs. John E. Minnitt Ltd., and on account and risk of Messrs. Lloyd's Underwriters :—

About 783 stoneware pipes of 6in., 9in. and 12in inches diametre, 2ft and 2ft 6in lengths.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1911.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. Limited; KEMP & Co., &c.,

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.
MOTOR GREASES.
Specially Prepared for
MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.
BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
Agents :—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

BANKS.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Fully Paid)	Rbls.	85,000,000 = say £8,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	"	3,500,000 = say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	"	19,500,000 = say £2,055,000
		£8,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE :—11, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
Baku	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS
RETAIL SUPPLIERS :—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Hummum Street, Fort.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... " 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... " 5,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India.
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows :—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods between October and May.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Standard Buildings Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.
BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritzar,	Kandy	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nawara-Eliya.	Kampala,
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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Post Box No. 142, BOMBAY. W. J. K. HEGARTY, Acting Manager.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES :
EDINBURGH : 64, Princes Street.
LONDON : 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total funds exceed..... £21,000,000.

A BONUS

has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the Compound System. This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.

INDIAN LIVES are insured at European rates of premium. For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, etc., apply to

KING, KING & Co.
Secretaries.

KING'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

N. B.—WANTED Energetic and Influential AGENTS on exceptionally liberal terms.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1910.

Policies issued...	...6,650 for	£.	2,345,731
New Premiums (1910)	...	"	109,674
Annual Income	...	"	1,451,086
Assets	...	"	10,466,010
Total Payments under Policies		"	26,765,113
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910 ...	...	£	442,000

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.
WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID.....	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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	Subscription Rate	Discount Rate.
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Quarterly ...	" 7 8	" 6 0
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Minimum charge	...	" 6-0

In the Native Language double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, August 1.] [BOMBAY, August 2.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	78 3-16		3-16
do. Rentes ...	94 1-2	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	93 1-2		1-4
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	84 1-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 1-16		1-16
do. 2 months' hence...	24 1-8		1-16
Bar silver in New York ...	52 1-8		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25-26	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin...	20-47 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. New York ...	4-83 1-8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 p. c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th Mar.		
3 months' sight ..	2 1-4	un	chgd
do, Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	3 1-4	un	chgd
do, 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 7-8	un	chgd
do, 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-2	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1	1-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1 1-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £175,000.
Closing Tone of Silver—Dull.

The P. and O. Steamer Caledonia has shipped £6,000 gold for India.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady.	Quiet.
Futures	...	Steady.
East Indian	...	.....
Manchester	Dull with a limited enquiry.	
Total Sales	...	6,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export		250
Imports	...	1,000
Mid-Americans	...	6 62+05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		9 3-4 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6 21	5 97	5 93	5 85	5 85
+11	+11	+10	+10	+10
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May.	
5 86	5 88	5 90	5 91	
+10	+10	+10		

New York Official noon call October 11-32 Jan. 10·37, New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct, 10-34 Jan. 10-36.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	2,000
Receipts at „ Last year	...	Nil
Exports to Great Britain	...	Nil
Exports to Continent	...	Nil
Spot Cotton—	...	12·50 unchgd

Futures—Month of Oct. 10·91+05 } Advance on bull support and short covering and on foreign buying.
Futures—Month of Dec. 10·87+09 }

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	...	12—3-8
Futures month of Oct.	...	10·26+02
Futures month of Dec.	...	10·84+02
Tone of Spot Cotton	...	Quiet.

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Twist	10 1-2
George Mayall's Yarn	10 1-4

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi ... 34 1-8 unchgd
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Done.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 33 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore (16 lbs 35 p.c. ex-ship ... 47 unchgd
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports.—Havre—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 35 p.c. ex-ship ... 48—1-2
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports.—Havre. Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 43 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—August.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 70 1-4—3-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done.
Tone—Easier.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata. ... 64—1-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)... ... ... 13 1-4+1-8
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 4 8 1-2—Aug.-Sept. Done. Steady.
METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 67 1-2
Yellow Metal ... d 6
Standard Copper G. M. B. ... £56 1-8
FREIGHT—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal....Nominal.
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) .. 15 9 3-4—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment...Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Steady only small business.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... .
Do Months of Shipments ... .
Tone—Entirely neglected.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...13 11 1-2—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...September.
Tone—Irregular but closed steady.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ...17-6—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...Jan.-March.
Tone—Firm. High prices asked check business.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...13-6—Value.
Months of Shipments ...Sept.-Oct.
Tone—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta ... .
Do. do. ... .
Aug.-Nov.—12-9—Value.
July-Oct.—1912 11-9—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .
Do. do. ... .
Aug.-Nov.—12 10 1-2—Value.
July-Oct.—1912 11 10 1-2—Value.
Fine White Java C&F Calcutta ... .
Do. do. ... .
Aug.-Nov.—13-6—Value.
July-Oct.—1912—12-9—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .
Do. do. ... ...
Aug.-Nov.—13 7 1-2—Value.
July-Oct.—1912 12 10 1-2—Value.
General Tone—Firm but little doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [2nd August, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Imported
1 Bundle	Rs. 4,000	Lingah.....	National Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 31st July, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	29	35,948
B B and C I Railway ...	16	18,514

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—
We quote:—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 9-32d. Oct.
Do. do France	...170 1-4
Do. do Marks	...138 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...131 1-2
Shanghai „	...175
Japan „	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

Ready...	Rs.	96	4	0
Forward	„	96	1	0

BULLION:—
We quote:—

English Bar Gold	Rs	24	0	6
Australian „	„	24	0	6
Sovereigns „	„	15	0	0
Silver Ready ex duty ...	„	61	5	0
„ 1st Settlement ...	„	61	4	0
„ 2nd „ ...	„	61	3	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
After heavy drops for several continuous days in Liverpool we have witnessed a rally of 10 to 11 points which is no doubt due to a natural reaction after such heavy falls.

A considerable damage has already been done to the Indian crop by the drought but timely rains have fallen in Berars and Gujerat which will alleviate the anxiety the market was feeling. The market is likely to go higher after the Bureau Report is out. There was some enquiry for New Crop, but ready cotton is entirely neglected.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs.	293	March.
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	„	298	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	„	295	„
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola.	„	285	„
Fine M G Khandeish ...	„	277	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	„	267	„
Fine M G Bengal	„	285-6	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal	„	276	Dec.
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	„	271	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	„	251-2	„

LIVERPOOL OPENS:—

Opening Tone ...	...	Quiet.
Estimated Sales ...	...	7,000 bales
Total Imports ...	...	10,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·17	5·92	5·83	5·81
—01	—05	—01	—04

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	Apl.-May.
5·81	5·82	5·84	5·85	5·87
—04	—4	—04	—04	—04

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—The market is easier.
We quote:—

Ready „ ...	Rs.	12	1	6 B. T.
September	„	12	4	0 B. T.

RAPESEED:—The market is quiet.
We Quote:—

Yellow Gujerat ready ...	„	8	3	0 R. D.
Brown Etawah ready ...	„	7	2	0 „

GINGELLYSEED:—The market is steady.
We quote:—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	55	1	0
Yellow Hingalgaut ...	„	61	0	0
Black Kutki ...	„	46	0	0

CASTORSEED:—Tone quiet. We Quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 7 6 6 R. T.
COTTONSEED:—Tone quiet. We Quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 22 12 0
POPPYSEED:—Tone quiet. We Quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 10 0 0 B. T.
MOWRASEED:—Tone steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 6 12 0 B. T.
WHEAT:—The market is quiet but steady.
We Quote:—

White Pusri ready ...	Rs.	4 14	6	B. T.
„ „ Sept ...	Rs.	5 2	0	„

SHARES.

BANKS.

Alliance Bank of Simla	275 X.D.
Bombay Merchants' Bank ...	9 to 9 1-4
Bank of Bombay	1760
Bank of Burma	135
Bank of India	67 3-4
Eastern Bank	78
Indian Specie	51 1-2

MILLS.

David	381 1-4
Kohinoor	650
Manockji Petit	2,605
New Great Eastern	167 1-2
Standard	935
Vishnu Cotton Mill, ordinary Shares	490

PRESS.

New Mofussil	870

MISCELLANEOUS

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	133
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference,...	174
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord. ...	232 1-2
Bombay Steam Nav. Pref ...	232 1-2
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	17 1-4
Treasher and Co.	525

RAILWAYS.

Central Provinces Ry's	33 1-2
Gujerat F Railway's	29
Amrita r-Patri Ry	127 X.D.
Ahmedabad Dholka Ry.	125 X.D

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	954	bales
Wheat	11,257	owts.
Linseed	2,604	„
Rapeseed	6,479	„
Gingellyseed	100	„
Poppyseed	1,106	„
Groundnuts...	1,887	„
Castorseed	5,465	„
Rice	3,286	„
Myrabollams	545	„
Cottonseed	9,419	„
Mowraseed	15,725	„
Gram	4,583	„
Joowar	3,495	„
Maize	14	„

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 3rd August.

603. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class firing as follows:—Sunday 6th inst., "E" Coy. Sundays 13th and 27th instant, "D" Coy. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-50 a.m.

604. Rifle Club.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted to the Rifle Club for matches 13 to 15 on Saturday 5th instant, and Sunday 20th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 5-50 a.m.

605. The Miniature Range at Carnac Road will be open for matches 13 to 15 on Saturday the 12th inst, from 2 to 5 p.m. and Sunday 27th instant, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
BY LIEUT. STANLEY REED, OFFICIATING COMMANDANT.
Bombay, 3rd August.

1. The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice on Saturday afternoon next, the 5th instant, from 4 p.m.

Ride out to Antop Hill Wednesday 9th Aug. 1911.

There will be a ride out to Antop Hill on Wednesday next, the 9th instant. Rendezvous for all members, Mahaluxmi Station 7-45 a.m.

Train leaves Church Gate Station 7-20 a.m. for members residing in the Fort.

Dress.—Khaki and hunting saddles.

Newly joined members are reminded that, if they are not already in possession of their khaki uniform, they are requested to turn out in Mufti.

P. W. WILSON, Lieut,
Actg.-Adjt. B. L. H.

The Colony of Newfoundland has issued a special set of stamps to commemorate the Coronation. The King's head appears on the two cent stamp, the Queen's on one cent, Prince of Wales three cent, Prince Albert four cent, Princess Mary five cent, Prince Henry six cent, Prince George eight cent, Prince John nine cent, Queen Alexandra ten cent, Duke of Connaught twelve cent, while the fifteen cent stamp bears the Arms of the Colony.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and Sas. for every additional line. Cash strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

WATSON—WHITBREAD—July 26, at St Thomas' Church, St Thomas' Mount, at 5 p.m., solemnised by the Rev E Bell, Mr George William Watson, late of the 13th Hussars, to Mercy Florence Mason, daughter of Mr J H Whitbread, Retired Sub-Engineer, P W D, and Sarah Whitbread, of St Thomas' Mount.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sunrises 6h. 16m. Sunsets 7h. 14m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Our Star Film "The Prince of Wales at Carnarvon." Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "Look before you ere you leap, for as you sow, you're like to reap."—BUTLER.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the English mails of the 20th ultimo, which left Aden at 7 p.m., on Sunday, is expected to arrive in harbour at 6 a. m., to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m., on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, L. Marques and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. 'Jeabang" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Friday the 11th instant.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, L. Marques and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. "Umkuzi" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Saturday the 5th instant.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, Chairman of the Committee, presiding.

ALLEGED GRIEVANCES.

Messrs. M. D. Patell and S. N. Cooper addressed a letter to the President, stating that on the retirement of Mr. Bennett the stall-holders in the markets were so much harassed under the new "regime" that their miseries could be better imagined than described. They made certain allegation and enumerated instances of alleged malpractices. It was further alleged that the stall-holders were afraid of signing this representation for fear of losing their stalls they suggested an enquiry in the matter.

It was resolved to refer the letter to the Commissioner,

ROAD METAL DEPOT ON THE CRESCENT.

The Commissioner forwarded a plan showing a plot of ground, admeasuring 1,940 square yards, at Ormiston Road, held on a 5 years' lease ending 31st March 1915 by the Municipality from the B. E S and T. Co., on an annual payment of Rs. 3,395 for the purpose of a Road Department depot for metal, sand, sandstone, etc. In a covering letter the Commissioner stated: "This plot forms a portion of a larger plot of ground, admeasuring 3,799 square yards, 3,500 square yards of which the Company now propose to sell. A metal depot in this locality is absolutely necessary, and in view of the fact that the depot formed on the North footpath of the Crescent site will have to be removed on the completion of the museum, it is advisable to secure the whole of the area of 3,500 square yards for the formation of a large depot for the Road Department. The ground is valued at Rs. 1,57,500 at a rate of Rs. 45 per square yard. I forward herewith copy of the Chief Accountant's report of 14th July 1911, regarding the question of funds, from which it will be seen that he recommends that the cost be met by utilizing the sale-proceeds, which happen to amount to the same sum, viz., Rs.1,57,500, of the land on the plots sold to the B. B. and C. I. Railway and have the honour to request the sanction of the Standing Committee and Corporation to the acquisition of the land, admeasuring 3,500 square yards, at a rate of Rs. 45 per square yard, and to the cost being met as recommended by the Chief Accountant."

In the Chief Accountant's memorandum referred to it was stated that Government in their Memo. dated 12th May 1910, had expressed their opinion that it was questionable whether loans should be raised for the acquisition of land except when the acquisition was shown to be part of some comprehensive scheme. As the acquisition of this land was not a part of any comprehensive scheme, there would be a difficulty possibly raised by Government if its costs were included in a loan to be raised.

It was resolved to forward the Commissioner's letter and the Chief Accountant's memorandum to the Corporation, with the recommendation that sanction be given as requested by the Commissioner.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Salsette," Aug. 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette," with the English mails of the 20th ultimo, which left Aden at 7 p.m. on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Atkinson, Miss E	Olium, Capt W H and Mrs
Beale, Mr H E	Riddell, Mr G
Dove, Mr	Smith, Mr A L
Eastham, Mr W	Sevestre, Mr
Knox, Capt R F B	Valentine, Mr C R
Moschovis, Mr W J and Mrs	White, Mr H G N, Mrs and 2 infants
MacaVoy, Mr	

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Beddy, Capt P L	Kettlewell, Capt A M
Chatt, Mr J	Loving, Mr A J C
Dare, K C I E, Sir L	McNicoll, Mr S F
Dobson, Mr B H	Middlemiss, Mr C S
Gordon, Mr J K	Morris, Capt C R
Gilbert, Mr A E	Main, Mr T F
Graham, Mr C J	Mellard, Mr W
Hume, Lieut E G	Newcomen, Mr G B
Hasan, Mr S J	Payne, Mr C F
Healy, Major C W R	Smith, Mr F D
Imam, Mr S, Master H, Master J, and Master M	Stewart, Mr G C Stapleton, Mr H E
James, Mr J E	

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Khan, C I E, Capt and native servant	Rivers, P H L Pitt Parbury, Mr H F
Mullaby, Maj Gen H	Sopper, Mr E

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Anasbrassachi, Mr D J	Desai, Mr K B
Coulmas, Mr S C	Gonantoy, Mr A T

LONDON TO KARACHI.—Fry, Lt. W. H,
MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Hawkes, Mr F R	Sutton, Capt F
Harris, Capt H T	Vashaudia, Hon H
Roe, Capt M E	Vallings, Maj H E

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 31st July.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12 ..... £ 17,158,300
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 29th July 1911, by Council Bills.....a £ 8,819,035
Balance to be remitted from 30th July 1911 to 31st March 1912 ..... £ 8,339,265

a Of this sum £1,333,300 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve for investment in Consols.

During night practices at Plymouth No. 41 Company Royal Artillery obtained a record by making twenty-seven direct hits with thirty rounds, fired in 42secs., with two 12-pounder guns.

A movement is in progress among Unionist M.P.'s to present Sir A. Acland-Hood, now Lord St. Audrie's, with his portrait in oils in commemoration of his 19 years' membership of the House of Commons, eleven of which were spent as Chief Whip to his party. The treasurer is Colonel Lockwood and the secretary Sir W. Bull.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

TRICUMDASS MISFEASANCE CASE.

Further Evidence.

FURTHER proceedings in the above case took place before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod on Tuesday:—

Jamnadass Gordhandass, cross-examined by the Advocate-General, said he and Harivallabh used to settle the price of yarn; Harivallabh would then go away and cash would be paid or an hawala entry as described by him would be made. If cash was to be paid, Harivallabh or some mehta would bring cash and pay. If payment was to be made by hawala, he would act on the instructions of Dwarkadass, and would send the receipt the next day. In each case the receipt was in the same form. In the case of hawala, no cash used to be paid by Gordhandass.

Counsel: In many instances of this kind of hawala entries, Dwarkadass Dharamsey paid to the Company sums exceeding the amount of the hawala, on the same day?—There is a current account and monies used to be received every day and in current account large sums may have been paid. Payments used to be every day.

There was no account of the agents. The current account was opened with Dwarkadass in July 1904 and it continued till the time of his death.

Mr. Jardine here admitted that at the end of each year certain entries to wipe off the debit of Dwarkadass were made and were reversed in the next year.

The Advocate-General then opened the case. He said, he was not going to argue that the payment by havalas was good. The main points his Lordship to consider was whether, in fact, the company had been paid for the goods and the question of estoppel. It was quite clear that, if Dwarkadass' debits had been all cleared, the company could not sue Gordhandass. He said that the company had been paid in full. His submission was that all the havalas would be paid off, if the system of havala entries was compared with the amount paid by Dwarkadass in the current account and that it was immaterial whether that account was an authorised account or not.

INNOCENT CLIENT.

Counsel further observed that he had the evidence of Mr. Gordhandass, who would say that, had he known that Dwarkadass was not paying cash to the company, he would not have lent Dwarkadass further sums of money. The receipt of the agents was the receipt of the company. It was all the same whether the money were paid through Dwarkadass or through anyone else. His client was innocent and he must not suffer the representation to his client was that the company was paid in cash and the company was therefore estopped from denying that Dwarkadass paid.

Gordhandass Khatao was then examined. He said subsequent to 1898 he had money dealings with Dwarkadass. The yarn he purchased from the plaintiff's company was sometimes paid for in cash and sometimes by havalas, When the payment was to be made, his munim Harivallubh would ask him for a cheque, which witness would give sometime. Harivallubh would say that Dwarkadass was to pay on witness' behalf. It was quite immaterial to the witness whether he paid by cash or by havala. After these havalas, witness went on lending monies to Dwarkadass. Had Dwarkadass not been credited with the price of the goods, witness would not have lent him much money as he did. He had no suspicions throughout when buying goods that Dwarkadass did not pay for them. He came to know of this fact only four days before Dwarkadass' death, when the latter made a voluntary statement.

Further hearing was then adjourned till to-day.

JEEJEEBHOY FAMILY SUIT.

Claim for Ornaments.

THE cross-examination of Awabai, the first defendant in the above-suit was taken before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman on Tuesday afternoon:—She said that the death-bed presents made by Motibai were made about a week or ten days before her death. Up till the last, she retained consciousness. She was then in a very weak state of health. The will, of which witness obtained probate, was executed about twenty days before her death. The statement made in her last will, that the ornaments had been given away according to her previous dispositions, was not correct. She was in full possession of her faculties at the time, when she executed the will. Had Motibai given away the ornaments to the plaintiff's family, witness could not have objected as it was the deceased's own property. She might not have liked it; human nature was after all human nature. Witness would not have condescended to do such a mean thing as to prevent Motibai from making gifts to others. Had the gift been made in 1899, witness would not have liked it, but she could not have objected to it. Motibai told her about the first will two days after it was executed. She did not say she had given away all the jewellery. The deceased did tell witness that she had bequeathed all her jewellery to the plaintiff. Witness did not like it, but she never expostulated with her. Motibai asked witness to keep this a secret because she said she was forced by the plaintiff to make the will. Her instructions were to make a will in favour of Jerbai and the plaintiff in equal shares. She believed him to be a true man and that he would carry out her instructions. She afterwards found that he had not done so. The deceased's story was that one day, under the pretext of taking her to a sick aunt of the plaintiff, the plaintiff took her to Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy and Company's office about 7 p.m., when there were about six persons in the office and she was the only lady. The will was there read out to her. She saw that she was being deceived but she signed it. At that time she took no effective steps to make another will, though she was trying to do so. She took no steps till 1902 to revoke her will in order that her mother might not know of it. In 1902, their mother broached the subject of her own accord and hence the will of 1903 was made. By that will, Motibai gave a good number of ornaments to the plaintiff.

Witness could not account for Motibai giving these to the plaintiff, but witness opposed she had forgiven him. After the incident of the first will, Motibai told witness that her liking for the plaintiff was lessening day by day. About that time, the plaintiff misappropriated, according to Motibai, the sale-proceeds of a pair of bracelets and when questioned said he had kept the money for Motibai's funeral expenses. The codicil was Motibai's own idea.

It was customary among Parsis to make such adoptions as in this case, but it was not necessary to change the child's name. At the time of this adoption, witness and her sister and brothers had sons. Had Motibai chosen, she could not have selected a son from witness' side because the son must be, according to custom, from the husband's side. Motibai was a pious woman and she followed the custom. It was not true that witness and her people were against the adoption. The adoption would be made on the same day that the husband died.

Mr. Talyarkhan, at this stage, stated in answer to an inquiry from his Lordship that the incidents, relating to the first will and the misappropriation were briefed to counsel for the defendants, both in the observations and in the proofs, but counsel were of opinion that the conversation between the deceased and this witness was inadmissible. No questions were, therefore, put to the plaintiff in his cross-examination and to this witness-in-chief counsel had purposely omitted to put these questions, feeling sure Mr. Setalvad would do so in cross-examination and he had done it most admirably. That disposed of the suggestion that this story was an afterthought.

Further hearing was then adjourned till to-day.

POLICE COURTS.

SENT TO THE WORKHOUSE.

BEFORE Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Miller charged Isaac Moseai Sonkin, a Russian aged about 40 years, under the Vagrancy Act. The accused said that he had recently come from Baghdad and tried to find work but failed. He then surrendered himself to the Police. The Magistrate ordered him to be sent to the Workhouse.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell presided yesterday at a sitting of the Insolvency Court, and disposed of the following matters:—

RE TRICUMDASS MEMRAJ.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual interim order.

RE CHUNILAL NARAYANDASS.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

Mr. Kapadia opposed the application and said the application was in the form of a review. His Lordship had ordered on the last Court day that, on the insolvent depositing Rs. 500, he was to get his interim order. Nothing had been deposited and nothing new had happened to entible him to a discharge.

Mr. Wadia said on the last occasion the insolvent appeared in person and the opposing creditor was worrying him unnecessarily.

His Lordship granted him three months' interim order, to be revoked, if the insolvent did not deposit the Rs. 500 in court on the 4th instant.

RE HYDERALLY CASSUMJI AND CO.

Mr. J. D. Davar applied for the extension of interim order for the first three insolvents and an interim order for the fourth.

Mr. Davar said that the fourth insolvent had attended the Official Assignee's Office and had rendered him all the assistance possible.

Mr. Jinnah, who appeared for the opposing creditor, said so far as the first three insolvents were concerned, he left the matter in the hands of the Court. As to the fourth, he said that the affidavit was served on his attorneys at 5-30, the previous evening. What he proposed to do was this. This client would undertake not to arrest this insolvent whenever his attendance was required by the Official Assignee, but that no free pass should be granted to the insolvent. If it was to be argued, he asked for further time.

His Lordship granted two months' extension to the first three insolvents, but refused the application of the fourth insolvent on the opposing creditor undertaking not to arrest him, when his attendance was required by the Official Assignee.

RE SANAND PURSRAM.

Mr. M. F. Nicholson appeared for the petitioning creditor Aga Mahomed Juffur and obtained an adjudication order against the insolvent.

RE VALLABHDASS RANCHHORDASS.

Mr. Indarjit Kalabhai, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an extension of two months' interim order.

Re RUTTONSEY KURPAL AND OTHERS.

Mr. Dastur, instructed by Mr. J. P. Dastur, appeared for the insolvents and applied for time to file a schedule.

Counsel said this was a heavy insolvency and the Official Assignee had refused the insolvent's access to their books.

His Lordship granted two months' time.

RE NORMAN MILLAR CARTAR.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for three months' extension of the interim order.

He said the insolvent had just obtained employment in the Gwalior State and would not be able to come in time for his discharge.

His Lordship granted the application.

RE JEHANGIR HIRJIBHOY SHROFF.

Mr. Dastur appeared for the insolvent and his brother, and applied for the extension of their interim order.

The application was granted.

Mr. Kapadia also obtained extensions of interim orders for Darashaw Dinshaw, Gordhandass Vaghji and Budhabdai Nurbhai.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents obtained their discharges:—

Hormusji Dadabhai Daruwalla; Shankar Ramchander Vasoolkar; Kashinath Balkrishna Pethe; Shaikh Ahmed Haji Moosa; Aboo Ludha Gutchi; Asher David Saygaokar and another; David Moses Pogaokar and Haji Usman Jusab Rehman and others.

CLAIM FOR PRICE OF A MOTOR-CAR.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell disposed, on Tuesday, of a short cause brought by Dossabhai B. Jeejeebhoy against Pestonji Bomanji to recover Rs. 2,000, being the value of a Gladiator motor-car sold to the defendant, second hand, in March last.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. J. D. Davar for the defendant.

Mr. Davar applied for the transfer of the suit to the long cause list. He said his client had bought the car for Rs. 1,900, and that on the 8th July, he had passed a hundi to the plaintiff for Rs. 1,200, which had not become due.

Mr. Wadia, in opposing the application, said the defence was absolutely false, and no hundi was ever passed by the defendant to the plaintiff. The defendant had admitted the sum of Rs. 2,000 to be due in his own letters. Besides the car had been sold by the defendant.

His Lordship refused the application and said the suit must proceed.

After the cross-examination of the defendant, who had to begin the case, his counsel consented to a decree for the amount claimed with interest and costs, and his Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff accordingly.

RETRIAL ORDERED.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hayward disposed of the Government appeal against an order of Mr. C. E. Palmer, Sessions Judge of Thana acquitting Mohitab Khan Jan Khan and ten others in the case, in which the accused were charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, with being members of an unlawful assembly and with beating three persons at Panvel in June last, with the result that one of them, Isak Kasum, died of the injuries he received.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Government, Mr. Branson and Mr. M. H. Haveliwalla instructed by Mr. P. D. Bhide, appeared for the accused.

The prosecution case was that the two "Isaks" were threatened on the morning of the 24th June last that they would be beaten. They replied with bad language, whereupon some twenty men came up from all directions and began to beat them. The deceased's son Adam, who was present, was also beaten; according to the police, the persons concerned in the attack were the eleven accused and two others.

After hearing the Sessions Judge's charge, the jury unanimously found all the accused not guilty, being of opinion that the prosecution evidence was not sufficiently reliable to justify the return of a verdict of guilty.

The Sessions Judge accepted the verdict and acquitted the accused.

Against this judgment, the Government appealed on the ground mainly of consideration by the Sessions Judge in his charge to the jury.

After hearing the arguments, their Lordships, in delivering their judgment, said in their opinion there had been misdirection on the part of the Sessions Judge, sufficient to warrant the re-opening of the whole case.

After discussing the several errors in the charge their Lordships heard counsel if they wished to argue the case before the Court.

Mr. Branson said he would prefer a trial by jury, as in this case much would depend upon the appreciation of the witness' demeanour.

Their Lordships being of the same opinion, they sent back the case to the lower Court to be re-tried by a jury, reversing the order of acquittal.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 2.

The favourable pressure conditions of the last few days are now showing signs of retrogression. The rainfall continues in Burma, North-East India, the Central Provinces and West Himalayas, but has decreased in the United Provinces and the Northern half of the Peninsula.

Victoria Point, Mergui, Tavoy and Akyab report two inches; Moulmein, five; Kyaukpyu, three; Sibsagar and Cherapunji, one and a half; Indore, Amraoti and Panchmarhi, two; Akola and Hoshangabad, one and a half; Pendra, one; and Surat, three.

Forecast shows no important change to-day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 2.

Monsoon conditions have re-established themselves in the hills. There was good rain last night, the sky is overcast and an increased fall is expected during the day.

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 2.

After a break of a fortnight, half an inch of rain fell here this morning. The weather is fine.

WEATHER AT SEA.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Cumming" Captain J. B. Gourlay, which arrived in harbour yesterday, experienced from longitude 58 to 64 E. very high sea. The steamer "Wearbeck," Captain W. Stallon, which arrived here on Tuesday from Calcutta met with boisterous strong monsoon.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Mapa. Byculla made | Fort Colaba. In Cts | In

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Naderi, 1,169 tons Captain Thos-Hughes, will sail to-day for Aden, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W Moxon, will sail to-day for Busreh &c. with a general cargo Mr. G Weber, 19 native officers and 65 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Vadala, 2164 tons, Captain A E G Tipper, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and same bottom.

The B I S N Co's steamer Itaura, 3,362 tons, Captain W J Bishop sailed yesterday for Jovia via Tuticorin and Colombo with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Daltonhall, 2,264 tons, Captain J E Gorst, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The steamer Weerbeck, 3496 tons, Captain W Stolton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cumming 3,108 tons Captain J B Gourlay, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport via Glasgow and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

H M S Alert Commander Somerville, sailed yesterday for Colombo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 1st Aug., should be regarded as a Half Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

R I M S Dufferin...Huddleston ..... R I M
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr ....Lack .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook B H Jones ....R I Marine
R I M S Mayo...Lt Comr.....Finnis .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 2.

Breconshire .....2323 Evans .... M M & Co
Delta .....478 Martin ..Shanghai.....16-3...P & O Co
Fakhri .....2555 Baldvin .....Bo & H S N Co
Gailes .....555 wratt.....K Nixon & Co
Gogevale .....2038 Sidr .....C I A dersbaw
Heim .....788 Eriksen.....F P Campbell & Co
Kilchattan.....2417 Bro .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Lalpoora .....2124 King ..... M M & Co
Sirdhana .....2074 Jones ..... M M & Co
Weerbeck.....3496 Stolton .....

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Shah Jehan	2566	Bord			M J & Co
B Moltkefels	3084	Schneider	Hamburg		via Karachi 5-8...W & A Graham & Co
F Majidi	1857	Newby	Mauritius	7-8	to & P S N Co
G Naderi	1165	Hughes	Aden	3-8	B & P S N Co
K Saraswati	443	Ebram	Bhownugger	3-8	S N Co
N Torrington	3519	Weddes	W & A Graham & Co		
O Islami	1004	Green	Jeddah	3 8	B x P S N Co

P & O Dock.

Clan Cumming...3103 Gourlay .....J Finlay & Co
Gymerio.....2558 Williams ..... & Rajbhoy

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Castalia .....4031 Hamilton ..... Liverpool ..7-8 .. W & A Graham & Co
3 Siberian ..2032 Gore ..Dunkirk ..8-7 ...J M & Co
6 Ellerie .....2322 Wallace...Philadelphia ..2-8 .. W & A Graham & Co
7 Nawab ...2041 Elliott...Calcutta...5-8 ...T M & Co
8 Steenberger .....2455 Jange ...Hamburg .....3 8 W & A Graham & Co
9 Chanda...3957 Tice ...Antwerp &c 9-8...M M & Co
12 13 Persia... ..4195 Haughton .....London ...12-8 .. P & O Co
14 Ehasi ... ...950 McDiarmid ... ..Karachi... ...4-8 .. M M & Co
16 Dwarka.....759 Moxon ....M M & Co

B I DOCK

Kasura..... ....595 Persian Gulf ....M M & Co

M W D D

Lawoo ....1317 Francis ....H T Ayoob

H M P D

Mahomadi .....5218 Ahmed ....B S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels	Commanders	From
1	Weerbeck	St Ilon	Calcutta, July 20
2	Clan Cumming ...	Gourlay	Newport, July 27

DEPARTURES

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
2	Bellas	Berg	Bangkok &c
	Zillah	Webber	Karachi &c
	Vadala	Tinker	Calcutta &c
	Itaura ...	Bishop	Java &c
	Dalton Hall	Gorst	Calcutta
	H M S Alert	Somerville ...	Colombo

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Dwarka, Moxon for Basreh &c.
„ Naderi, Hughes, for Aden

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Lalpoora for Calcutta
a „ Salsette for Aden London &c
a To arrive

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Natal Line steamer Umsinga, arrived at London on the night of the 31st ultimo.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 1st instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—AUGUST 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—88 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 30 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy ; 13 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 48 bales wool, J Kara ; 17 bales wool, M Vasanji ; 62 bales wool, R Agarchand ; 17 bales wool, E Shewji ; 30 bales cotton waste and fly, A Abdoolally.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—105 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy.

FOR NEW YORK.

Ellerie s—200 cwts cashewnuts, R Jeewandas and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—5,000 cwts linseed, W Blythe and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Castalia s—56 casks skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—2,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co: 50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Moltkefels s—105 cwts gum, R Damjee and Co ; 1,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 43 cwts animal guts, Ad Mayer ; 4,500 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 121 bales hemp, M Nathoobhoy and Co ; 240 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy.

Torrington s—458 cwts poppyseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 3,040 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Moltkefels s—500 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Siberian s—1,000 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co ; 1,501 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co.

The New South Wales Director of the Immigration and Tourist Bureau, while in America, arranged with the Spokane Chamber of Commerce to organise an excursion to Australia. A hundred representatives and delegates of various parties in the United States will leave during September of next year, says "The Times" Sydney correspondent. The Federal and State Governments will be invited to make nominations to the party, with the object of studying Australian conditions and promoting friendship and closer commercial relations.

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BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125 ° (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

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Cocoda and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Lyon Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld"

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 109, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 3rd August, 1911.

MADRAS AND ITS GOVERNMENT

A FEW months ago the Anglo-India which does not come within the limits of Madras was greatly amused by a "Vade Meum" issued by the local Government for the guidance of its officials in their relations with the people. This memorial on deportment was the outcome of the circular on the subject, addressed by the Government of India to the provincial administrations, which have doubtless taken steps to meet the wishes of the central authority, though none of them have published their procedure on the point. But Madras official vanity prompted the printing of this remarkable ethical code, which assumed that the majority of the local Civilians had forgotten how to behave like Sahibs, as it contained a number of very elementary injunctions touching conduct and even sartorial matters by specifying the garments to be worn when paying or receiving visits. Our own experience of him is that the Madras Civilian does not differ materially from the rest of the great service which rules India, and the fact that he occasionally wins his way to the Imperial Secretariat is proof that he possesses ability, though in his own Presidency he is apparently regarded as lacking in propinquity to the standards arrayed in this code of etiquette. However this may be, the local Government have given him a moral guidebook, and the rest of official Anglo-India is wondering if statistics of good behaviour are to be added to the periodical returns of the Southern Presidency. Now one of the most sententious precepts in the Madras book of proverbs referred to the maintenance of good temper under even the most aggravating circumstances. Bullying, blustering or the use of strong language were especially interdicted as being manifestations of Anglo-Indian choler which should be punctiliously avoided, because they compromised the dignity of the individual who surrendered to these angry passions, as well as the repute of the Government he represented. It is a fair postulate that an administration, which has taught its officials these points of deportment, would avoid being hoisted with its own petard by a careful observance of the ethical ideals framed for their guidance.

But a recent incident shows that Governments, like human beings, are apt to err, and that they too have tempers which occasionally escape from control and find expression in immoderate resolutions. Like the rest of India, Madras has a number of Mofussil Municipalities which, as the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale observed in his orations at the Coromandel capital a few days ago, are admirable training schools for higher forms of self-government, and he might have added the proviso that these instructional advantages are more fully appreciated when the civic bodies are permitted to manage their own affairs with minimum of official interference; for one of the peculiarities of Madras is a dislike of this form of independence and a determination to suppress any manifestations of it, whenever they offered. It is this feeling that has caused a recent comedy of errors and revealed the local administration in the angry mood, that officials have been admonished to shun as a snare and a danger to the serenity of their deportment. One of these minor Municipalities has a college under its control, the vice-principal of which disagreed with his superior on points of discipline, made himself otherwise objectionable as pedagogues have done or will continue to do in other parts of the world, besides in India. He was scolded by the Chairman of the Town Council and threatened with dismissal; but being an impenitent fellow he sought the assistance of a local newspaper, instead of submitting gracefully to the corrective influences of those set in authority over him. Certain correspondence appeared in the columns of the organ of public opinion which he was assumed to have written or inspired and his summary dismissal by the Chairman followed this act of insubordination. It is not clear whether the latter was authorised by the rules to take this course without consulting his colleagues on the Council. However they took an adverse view of his procedure and cancelled the order of dismissal at their next meeting, on the grounds set forth in the resolution dealing with the subject. So far the quarrel was between the Chairman and those who differed with him, and it might perhaps have been adjusted without further developments had he not appealed to the Government for support.

Even then, we imagine that any ordinary administration would have held that the squabble should be adjusted locally without the intervention of the Chief Secretariat, but there are notable methods in Madras, where official traditions must be preserved at all hazards. The Ootacamund hierarchs opened their campaign by the despatch of an angry telegram demanding the cancellation of the resolution at a special meeting to be held forthwith. The meeting was summoned, but the unprincipled Councillors—eight in number—whose conduct was to be impeached stayed away, and the Chairman had to tell the Government that he could not muster a quorum for the deletion of the previous order. Even at this stage the matter might have been dropped with a little pacificatory advice without compromising the dignity of the Government, but instead of doing so a mordant order was issued by the Governor-in-Council which showed that the "Vade Mecum," considered in the earlier portion of this article, had been completely forgotten by its compilers. The transgressions of the eight sinners were arrayed in this indictment. They were accused of adopting a derisive attitude instead of the contrite demeanour that should follow an official correction, were declared to be unfitted for the administration of Municipal affairs, and were called upon to show cause, within a stated period, why they should not be removed from their appointments. The Act undoubtedly clothes the Government with these powers of excommunication, but a rational consideration of its provisions shows that they were not intended for application to a case of this kind which has arisen from a difference of opinion between the Councillors and their Chairman regarding the alleged iniquities of an educational subordinate. But for the injudicious intervention of the Government, the matter would have been decided without all this pother or the loss of the official temper, and this is the view that sagacious Madrasis take of the situation as expressed at the recent protest meetings, where the conduct of the Government has been strongly arraigned and both the Viceroy and the Secretary of State have been asked to veto procedure which is not calculated to promote the advantages of civic institutions in the Southern Presidency. The Government defence is under preparation and is to be issued presently with the customary formalities of observations and resolutions, but public opinion has already declared a verdict which is unlikely to be affected by any official apologia, and for the rest we think a study of their own injunctions touching equability of temper might be commended to those who are responsible for this Oriental version of much ado about nothing.

THE INDIAN NAVY.

REFERENCES in Parliament to the Royal Indian Marine would have been amusing if they had not revealed such lamentable ignorance in high places. The Indian Marine, said the Under Secretary of State for India, is maintained for the purposes of Hydrographical Survey. Probably he is correctly reported and probably he never heard of the great troopships, the "Dufferin," the "Hardinge" and the "Northbrook," to say nothing of the smaller craft sailing under the blue ensign. The few members of the India Office staff who saw the "Dufferin," which carried the Coronation troops, may have mistaken her for one of the Russian Volunteer fleet, so vast is their knowledge of this country and its equipment. If they would but cast an eye on pages 435 to 442, of the July Navy List they might be able to form an idea of the Royal Indian Marine and doubtless they would be surprised to hear that, of the whole fleet, only two ships—very small ones with probably less than twenty officers all told—out of the great fleet and enormous strength, are employed in survey work. It may be news to them that the new ships of the Marine can outstrip anything afloat in these waters, and that each one of them has gun-platforms and can be converted into an auxiliary cruiser at a few minutes' notice. The India Office ought to know if the Under Secretary does not, and it ought to have informed him that every officer of the Marine has passed through courses of gunnery and "torpedory," whilst as to navigation—how do Marine records compare with those of the Royal Navy? Doubtless the Admiralty has never refused ships for the Persian Gulf, nor will it. But those of the Marine are better adapted for the work and the officers and men capable of undertaking the duties of patrol are there and willing. But for some reason—or absence of reason—the Indian Marine ships are laid up a third, if not half of the year, their officers with nothing to do but grumble at their lack of opportunity, whilst the unfortunate naval men with their worn-out ships totally unsuited to a tropical climate, must preforce chase gun-runners and incur sunstroke and beri-beri against which the seasoned officers and men of the Marine are immune.

The suggestion that India should have a navy of its own and thus revive the old Indian Navy, is not a new one and the question which Mr. Yerburgh asked in the House of Commons does not help to make it practicable. For India to have a separate navy in these days of heavy naval expenditure will not suit the Indian tax-payer at all, who would best like to go on as at present without paying his proper share. India depends for her maritime defence on the British Navy for which she pays practically nothing, yet we do not think the Indian Government would try to bring about change in the present state of affairs, unless compelled by the Home Government. At the time of the Indian Expenditure Commission, this question was mooted and the exemption of India from the burden of a Navy was considered as some set-off for the heavy cost to her of the army. Not long ago we possessed an Indian Navy of honoured memory and valiant deeds, but it was abolished in 1863 much to the regret of its gallant officers, some of whom still survive, and one of whom Lieutenant Low wrote its long history. That old Indian Navy cost hardly a quarter of a million, and its annual cost never exceeded half a million except during the abnormal period of the Mutiny. The old Navy may be said to have come into existence three centuries ago very soon after the East India Company received its charter from Elizabeth. It was a trading company, but from the beginning it had to look for the defence of its trade on the seas, and its ships were vessels of war as well as of trade. In 1612, Captain Best, with the Company's ships, defeated the Portuguese fleet off the bar of Surat and ever after that the reputation for fighting was kept up right down to the Mutiny, when it despatched several contingents for fighting the sepoys.

Charles II first gave the Company a charter to keep a regular Naval force, but it was not styled the Indian Navy till the last year of George IV. But the force did all the work of the Navy most efficiently without the name, and throughout the eighteenth century it helped most materially in building up the Indian Empire. Its early work was mainly with the native pirates who infested the Malabar Coast, and with Angria who wielded the naval power of the Mahrattas. After successfully coping with them and putting them down it co-operated with the English fleet in checking the power of the French in Indian waters. It began with fighting the Portuguese and the Dutch in the early seventeenth, and ended with annihilating the French in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. It even fought in the China seas by the side of the British navy on several occasions. At first there were two fleets, on either side of India, the Bombay fleet and the Bengal one. But the two were united in 1829, and the Company's Naval forces were called the Indian Navy. When the Company ceased to exist in 1858, the doom of its Navy was sealed and the Supreme Government passed orders in obedience to which it ceased to exist on 30th of April 1863. "As the clock struck twelve, after the reading of the Government Order, a salute of eleven guns was fired from the battery at the Apollo Pier in honour of the Commodore's broad pennant, the 'Company's Jack,' the distinctive flag of the Indian Navy was then hoisted at the Castle flagstaff and saluted with 21 guns, and as the boom of the last gun sounded, it was hauled down, the broad pennant of Commodore Frushard and the pennants of all the Indian Naval vessels in harbour were struck and the Indian Navy ceased to exist. On landing from the flagship the Commodore was received with a personal salute of eleven guns, and thus passed away the last vestige of power belonging to a service which had exercised undisputed sovereignty over the seas from the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Singapore." The scene, as Low remarks, was not imposing, but "to those conversant with the glorious history during two centuries and a half of that existence of the Indian Navy, it was eminently suggestive." It was abolished, it is said in the "Imperial Gazetteer," for reasons of economy. To do some of the work of the old Navy the Bombay Marine was created along with the Bengal Marine and in 1877 the two were amalgamated as His Majesty's Indian Marine. It received its present style of "Royal Indian Marine" in 1892. But we have still the nucleus of a navy, the ships and the men who are surpassed by none.

THE order for the casket to contain the Bombay Corporation's address to the King has been given to the firm of Messrs. Barton, Son and Co. Their Mr. Barton has been summoned to Bombay by telegram to go over the accepted design, in view to certain minor modifications. The casket will occupy over twenty silversmith for three months.

REUTER cables that the Maharajah of Patiala sails for India from Brindisi on the 11th instant.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, yesterday, after opening the new Grant Hall at Berhampore, left for Calcutta.

No official intimation, regarding the Opium Conference at the Hague, has reached the Government of India.

THE Nizam is introducing a Bill shortly to regulate the coinage of Halli Sikka rupees, their value and the extent of their legal tender in the Hyderabad State.

THE special committee appointed by the Portuguese Constituent Assembly has submitted the draft of a Bill dealing with conspirators arrested in the country or resident abroad. Conspirators residing abroad are required to present themselves within forty days to the Portuguese Consular authorities and to declare their recognition of the Republic, in which case the Government will allow them to return to the country with the free exercise of all their rights and will overlook all their actions prior to the date of their submission.

VISCOUNT PEEL'S speech in the House of Lords in defence of the high position which he once occupied in the House of Commons provokes reminiscences. He tells this story of his electioneering days. It was in 1835 and he was addressing his constituents at Leamington. The shortening of Parliaments was then under discussion, and Mr. Peel, as he then was, exclaimed: "Gentlemen, if annual Parliaments come into fashion I shall emigrate. The next day he was reported as having said: "Gentlemen, if animal portaits come into fashion I shall emigrate."

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

GERMANY IN MOROCCO.

BERLIN, JULY 14.

The despatch of a German man-of-war to Agadir has worked like a surprise; but it was a step that might well have been anticipated. As long as two months previously the "North-German Gazette" had most distinctly announced, that Germany was determined to vindicate full freedom of action to herself, if France did not observe the obligations of the Algeciras Act. That the Republic in her later procedure has paid any respect to the provisions of that international treaty, even her staunchest friends will not contend. Thus the situation was given for a move on the part of Germany as announced so many months ago by the official organ.

Even in England, the partner to that agreement of April 8th 1904, on which the French base their pacific penetration of Morocco, uneasiness and misgivings were uttered about the lack of consideration with which the French practically set aside the clauses of the international Algeciras Act. When the sending of the German gunboat "Panther" to Agadir became known, the "Westminster Gazette" declared that it was the French method of procedure that had infringed the Algeciras Act and that England could not be expected to support any French operation incompatible with that international treaty. Similarly to this Liberal organ, the Unionistic "Standard" viewed the changed situation and pointed to the policy of France during the last weeks as the cause of Germany's action.

That the Austro-Hungarian Government fully approved of the new turn in Germany's attitude towards the Moroccan problem, needs hardly be said. The most important paper in Vienna, the "Neue Freie Presse," lays the responsibility for dragging the Moroccan question again out of the quiet waters into which it had steered in February 1909, on the shoulders of M. Delcasse. The paper winds up by saying that this statesman seemed destined by his mistakes to get France into trouble, at any rate there is no disputing the point that the inconsiderate moves of the French authorities commenced with the moment when Delcasse again entered the Cabinet.

Italy and Spain welcomed the new activity of Germany with all the more satisfaction, because for various reasons the public in both countries had much reason to complain of the overbearing attitude of the French agents in Morocco. Politically Spain has a most obvious interest against the transformation of the neighbouring state of Morocco into a French province. Italy has no direct political interest in the Sherific Empire; but she views with unmistakable concern, how France is expanding her colonial Dominion on the southern shores of the Mediterranean and thereby forestalls any hopes of Italy's ever getting a footing on the African coast opposite the Peninsula and the island of Sicily.

In Germany the step in advance has been hailed with enthusiasm in all papers, except the Socialistic ones. This harmony of opinion is all the more noteworthy, because at present a pretty strong tension prevails between the Government and the Liberals, and between the Liberals and the Conservatives. However sharp the antagonism of the parties may grow, as far as home politics are concerned, the whole nation stands behind the Government where a question of Germany's reputation abroad is at stake. It cannot be said that this has always been the case in the Fatherland, but the strength of national feeling has immensely grown in the last twenty years. Even Radical papers, like the independent and much esteemed "Vossische Zeitung" and the "Freisinnige Zeitung," the official organ of the People's party, unconditionally approve of the steps taken by the Government. If the papers of the party of the Social-Democrats oppose the official steps of the Foreign Office, they are only backed by the comrades "conscious of their class interest," the majority of the German workmen stands in national questions much nearer the views of the citizen class than the writers of the Socialistic papers wish to believe.

This unanimity of opinion is all the more confirmed, because nobody doubts that the Government has no warlike objects in view and that the recent action in Morocco is merely intended to find a basis of facts on which an understanding, in harmony with the dictates of justice and common-sense, may be arrived at, so that peace with honour will be preserved by all parties concerned.

"INTERNATIONAL IRON CONFERENCE" AT BRUSSELS.

On the 5th and 6th of July, deliberations took place by leading representatives of the World's iron and steel industries, in order to decide the question whether an international association is to be formed for discussing economic problems common to the commercial and industrial concerns of this branch, in all countries producing for the world's market. Altogether twelve countries were represented. By far the most numerous contingent was sent by the steel trade and industry of the United States, viz., 75 gentlemen of a total of 120. Among the Americans, we mention Mr. Justice Gary of the Steel Trust, President of the Conference; the "Steel King" Mr. Schwab from Bethlehem, Mr. Clarke from Laokavanna and Mr. Farral of the Steel Trust, to mention only the chief partakers in the debate. From Germany twenty delegates were present. Thus only twenty-five fall on the other eight countries represented: Belgium, England, France, Italy, Canada, Austria, Russia and Spain. It was plain from the beginning that there could be no talk of forming a Trust of Trusts, so as to dictate the prices for steel and iron to the world. The legislative acts of the Congress of the United States, and the recent verdicts of the Supreme Court at Washington suffice by themselves to make such a scheme impossible for the American delegates, who formed the majority. Nevertheless, it was useful that the representative of the Krupp Works, Baron von Bodenhausen, declared it entirely out of question that in the forthcoming Corporation, there could be any talk about prices or about a distribution of the markets among the members. Therefore, the only points of discussion could refer to wages, to freight rates for heavy goods and to the normal relations of employers and employes. The English representative Mr. Hugh Belt seconded the Baron's motion, that first of all a Committee should be appointed whose sole duty was firstly to determine what questions of the trade were capable of being treated by an international Conference, and secondly to draft regulations for such a Conference. In order to uphold the principle of equality, it was decided that in the preparatory Committee at least one member of every one of the ten countries ought to sit, and that no country was to have more than five members in it. On the 6th of July, the Committee was formed. It will take some time, ere its labours can bear fruit.

Whether, under present conditions, it is necessary and advisable to form a world-wide organisation of this kind, will have to be discussed in a second meeting of the Conference. The Chairman, Mr. Gary, used the opportunity for laying down the principle that, under no circumstances, the majority of any Conference could pass binding resolution, if there was a single dissenting vote. By these preliminary provisos sufficient care is taken that the countries producing most of iron and steel, i.e., the United States (with more than a half of the whole output), England and Germany (together with one-third) cannot make their preponderance felt to the remainder. Whether at all any binding resolutions will be passed is still open to doubt. At any rate it will be of interest, if the leading men of an industry of such importance will, at regular meetings, give publicity to their views. That the principle of free competition is not to be abandoned, was sufficiently laid stress on principally by the German Delegates.

L. ASCH.

WHILE Mr. Gascombe John weakly yielded to modern elegance and accepted the conversion of the Welsh national emblem from the leek to the daffodil in designing the Investiture insignia, the Carnarvon artist who illuminated the town's address to the King stuck to the leek. A couple of the honest vegetables cross their roots and twine their leaves protectingly round the Prince of Wales's feathers at the top of the address. They are not mere heraldic or unduly idealised leeks, but quite homely looking and genuine. So contemptuous indeed was the artist of modern research and newfangled notions that he also adorned the address with a little picture of the room in which, as histrions tell us, the first Prince of Wales could not have been born, because it wasn't built.

THACKERAY AND DICKENS.

Personal Reminiscences.

MRS. PERUGINI, the younger daughter of Charles Dickens, who married the well-known artist, Charles Edward Perugini, publishes in the August number of the "Pall Mall Magazine" a remarkably interesting article, in which she relates her recollections of Thackeray, whom she knew from her girlhood until his death in 1863. Dickens's two daughters and Thackeray's two have been friends ever since they were children and became more intimate whilst under the instructions of the same drawing-master in Paris, but Mrs. Perugini says it was not until after she was married that she really knew the father. She writes:—

I had been to his pleasant house several times before I had any real talk with its masters, for notwithstanding my immense admiration for his work, or perhaps, because of it, I felt a little shy and reserved with him, for I too was young and had been brought up with a wholesome awe of men so great as Thackeray; but one morning as I was walking rapidly towards the High Street, with head held low to shield my eyes from the sun, I became conscious of a large tall obstacle in front of me and of a cheery voice saying: "Where are you going to, my pretty maid?" I looked up, startled, and there stood Thackeray. "I'm going a-shopping, kind sir." I said. "May I go with you, my pretty maid?" And he offered me his arm with a courtly air and led me, not a-shopping, but into Kensington Gardens, where as we walked up and down his "favourite path," he said: "Now that I have captured the fair Princess, and brought her to my Enchanted Garden, like the wicked old ogre I am, I want her to tell me about that other ogre she knows who lives shut up in his castle near Gravesend."

And this was the beginning of countless conversations we had concerning my father, a subject that deeply interested Thackeray. My father's way of life, his daily habits of writing, his likes and dislikes—his friends—and, above everything, his written books, all held for Thackeray a singular fascination, and he never seemed to tire of what I had to tellhim. Sometimes, but that was later on, he would criticise my father's work, while I, grown bolder as I knew him better and always keen in defence of one who in my eyes seemed little short of perfection, would hotly oppose his never very severe but always wise and reasonable objections. At any sign of resentment on my part his eyes twinkled merrily, and I soon learned to understand that he took a sly pleasure in teasing me; but before I arrived at this just conclusion, I recollect how one day, having greatly offended me by strongly objecting to something I particularly admired in one of my father's stories, I rose from my seat and with all the dignity my foolish youth could muster I told him that never, never again would I discuss with him any of my father's work; and I dare say I meant this awful threat for the moment, and no doubt was very flushed and indignant, when he gravely kissed my hand and left me. And I remember also how gratefully (in my heart) I accepted his reappearance next day, when he immediately began talking of "David Copperfield" (as though nothing had happened), and while he spoke of Traddles cutting the mutton into slices and of Mr. Micawber covering them with pepper, mustard, salt and cayenne, I was inwardly registering a solemn vow that never, never again would I be so silly.

But there were times when Thackeray said things about Dickens that satisfied even his daughter's craving for appreciation of his genius—times when more than ever she liked and admired him for the large simplicity and generosity of his character, and those moments made ample amends for any little irritation she may have felt in listening to his criticism.

QUARREL AND RECONCILIATION.

As is well-known, Dickens and Thackeray quarrelled and for some time held no communication with one another. This, Mrs. Perugini thinks, would not have been of such long duration had it not been fanned into flame by the mistaken interference of two or three friends who believed that they were doing a kindness in attempting to set matters straight. Both got tired of the estrangement and one day when Thackeray was visiting the Peruginis he said to Dicken's daughter:—

"It is ridiculous that your father and I should be placed in a position of positive enmity towards one another."

"It is quite ridiculous," said I, with emphasis.

"How can a reconciliation be brought about?" said he.

"Indeed, I don't know—unless you were to——"

"Oh, you mean I should apologise," said Thackeray turning quickly upon me.

"No, I don't mean that, exactly," said I, hesitating; "still—if you could say a few words——"

"You know he is more in the wrong than I am," said he.

"Even if that were so," I said, "he is more shy of speaking than you are, and perhaps he mightn't know you would be nice to him. He cannot apologise, I fear."

"In that case there will be no reconciliation," said Thackeray decisively, looking at me severely through the glare of his glasses.

"I am very sorry," said I, sadly.

There was a pause that lasted quite a long time.

"And how do I know he would be nice to me?" mused Thackeray, presently.

"Oh, I can answer for him," said I joyfully.

"There is no need for me even to tell him what has passed between us, I shall not say a word; try him, dear Mr. Thackeray, only try him, and you will see."

And later on Thackeray did try him, and came to our house with radiant face to tell me the result.

"How did it happen?" said I.

"Oh," he said, gaily, "your father knew he was wrong and was full of apologies——"

It was now my turn to look severe.

"You know you are not telling me the truth, you wicked man. Please let me hear immediately what really did happen."

Thackeray's eyes were very kind as he said quite simply: "I met him at the Athenæum Club and held out my hand, saying we had been foolish long enough—or words to that effect; your father grasped it very cordially—and—and we are friends again, thank God!"

COMPARISONS.

Mrs. Perugini resents the comparisons between her father and Thackeray, remarking that if one man is praised for certain qualities he possesses, either in public or private life, he cannot enjoy any popularity for a moment before it is pointed out how inferior he is in every respect to his neighbour, upon whom we all begin to lavish superlatives, until he, too, sinks into the shade before the magnificent presence or overwhelming talent of a new comer. The craving after the phantom of the impossible, she adds:—

accounts for many of our trials and disappointments, and most certainly for the curious discussions I have read upon the literary merits of Thackeray and my father, in which their genius is not only compared, but they are often spoken of as rivals; while, at the same time, the chief fault of each is found to lie in his own individuality and in his unlikeness to the other. How would it have been, I wonder, had they both given us the same kind of books, and had we never known the separate delights of "Pendennis" and "Nicholas Nickleby?" Comparisons are odious, as we all know, or ought to know by this time, and they are more particularly so in this case; for, apart from a detestation of sham, which was shared by both men alike, and a determination to fight and conquer it upon every possible occasion, their paths to this end were different, while their methods of work were entirely dissimilar; and to those who knew these great writers the idea of attributing to either the slightest feeling of competition would be both ludicrous and unworthy. Thackeray and my father were true artists, who, in their admiration of what was beautifully conceived and admirably achieved, left no room in their hearts for petty considerations as to how the glorious work done by one would or might affect the reputation of the other, and it is the delight of those who loved them to know that they are not the least feeble among those to whom has been given the joy of brightening the lives of thousands of their fellow-creatures by the radiance of their gifts.

THE LORDS AND THE VETO BILL.

UNUSUAL WHIP ISSUED BY LORD MORLEY.

Increased Support for Lord Halsbury.

MR. BALFOUR'S NOTICE OF VOTE OF CENSURE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

Lord Morley has sent an urgent whip to the Liberal Lords, and has taken the unusual course of asking them to reply whether they will attend.

The political situation has been somewhat changed by the enthusiasm, with which a large body of Unionists are supporting Lord Halsbury's "no surrender" party.

It is announced that the applications for tickets for the public meetings at Chelsea and Holborn, on Friday, are overwhelming. Overflow meetings are being arranged. Mr. George Wyndham is among the speakers at the Holborn Town Hall. The greatest satisfaction has been aroused by Lord Lansdowne's letter.

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

The urgent whip issued by Lord Morley says that the decision of the House of Lords, regarding the Parliment Bill will probably be taken on the 9th inst. Lord Morley points out that the peculiar circumstances of the situation are due to the hostile action of a small minority, aiming at the rejection of the Bill notwithstanding the dislocation of Parliamentary business and other undesired consequences, that would inevitably follow.

LATER.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Balfour, amid Opposition cheers and ministerial laughter, gave notice that he would on Monday move a vote of censure on the Government to the effect that the Government's advice to His Majesty by which they obtained a pledge that sufficient peers would be created to pass the Parliament Bill in its original form is a gross violation of the constitutional liberty (cheers) whereby, among other ill consequences, the people are precluded from again pronouncing upon Home Rule.

Mr. Balfour will also ask the Prime Minister when the pledges were given by the Crown.

Mr. Balfour's motion is regarded in the Lobby as a demonstration in force, aiming at the reconciliation of the Unionists and tending to satisfy the combative policy of the "No Surrenderites" and compensate them for allowing the Lords to pass the Veto Bill.

The Liberals are to-day confident that no peers will be created. The Government is sure of being able to out-vote the adherents of Lord Halsbury's policy unaided.

THE ALBANIAN SITUATION.

Malissori Being Pacified.

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

Turkey has practically reached an agreement with the insurgent Malissori in Albania. The Montenegrins are now inducing the refugees to return to their homes.

FIRE AT LONDON COLD STORAGE.

Brigade Superintendent Frozen.

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

A fire broke out at the Union Cold Storage Wharf in London yesterday. The firemen were overcome by the fumes of ammonia, and from burning eggs and provisions. Twelve were rendered unconscious, including the Superintendent, who was seriously frozen as the result of refrigeration.

AMERICAN TRUST WAR.

Big Corporations Dissolving.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 1.

In order to comply with the decision of the Supreme Court with regard to trusts, the Standard Oil and American Tobacco Companies are arranging plans for dissolution, which, it is expected, will be carried out before 1912.

Other and smaller trusts are also preparing to end their corporate existence to avoid prosecution.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Appointment of New Governor.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

Sir Arthur Young, Colonial Secretary to the Straits Settlements, has been appointed Governor, in succession to Sir John Anderson.

[Captain Sir Arthur Henderson Young, K.C.M.G., has been Colonial Secretary to the Straits Settlements since 1906. He was born in 1854, the son of the late Colonel Keith Young, C. B., and he married in 1885 Lady Evelyn Anne Kennedy, daughter of the 2nd Marquis of Ailsa. He was educated at Edinburgh Academy, Rugby and Sandhurst and later obtained a commission in the 27th Inniskillings. However he soon left his regiment, and in 1878 commenced a long carrer in Cyprus. During that year he was first local commandant of Military Police, Kyrenia, and Assistant Commissioner, Paphos. In the following year he was promoted to Commissioner at Paphos, and was transferred in the same capacity to Famagusta in 1882. Ten years later he was appointed Director of Survey and Principal Forest Officer. In 1892, he became a member of the Legislative Council and in 1895 Chief Secretary. At various times between 1896 and 1905, when he left the island before going to the Straits, he administered the Government of Cyprus.]

MR. CORBETT, Settlement Officer of Mandi State, is lying seriously ill of enteric fever at Dalhousie and his condition is causing grave anxiety.]

THE EX-SHAH IN PERSIA.

Note from British and Russian Legations.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TEHERAN, AUGUST 1.

The British and Russian Legations have issued an identical Note, declaring that they have frequently admonished the ex-Shah and warned him to abstain from political agitation. The Note adds that, since he is now on Persian territory, they cannot intervene.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 2.

There is practically no news from the usual sources, regarding the course of events in Northern Persia, but doubtless at Meshed, great anxiety is felt as to the ex-Shah's next move.

PERSIAN FINANCES.

A German Complaint.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TEHERAN, AUGUST 2.

Count von Quadt, the German Minister, has protested against the payment of the subvention to the German Hospital School through Mr. Shuster, instead of through M. Mornard, alleging that this procedure is contrary to the convention between Germany and Persia.

It is understood that the Persian Government has complained to Berlin about Count von Quadt's attitude.

ANGLO-INDIANS' SUICIDE.

Husband and Wife Found Dead.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

An Anglo-Indian engineer, named Brough Simpson and his wife, who have just come from India, have been found dead in their lodgings at Earl's Court. Both bore revolver wounds.

Their address was Barsi, Deccan.

A letter of the husband shows that he intended to commit suicide.

CURRENCY REFORM IN CHINA.

Conference Proceeding in London.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

Meetings are proceeding in London to consider the Chinese currency reforms, in accordance with the terms of the recent loan. British, German, Chinese and American representatives are participating, but in view of the importance of the matter all are pledged to secrecy.

IMPERIAL APPEAL COURT.

Bill Passes Second Reading by the Lords.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

The House of Lords has passed the second reading of the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill.

Lord Haldane said that the measure laid the foundation of a single Court of Appeal for the whole Empire, by combining the Courts of Appeal of the House of Lords and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The scheme had the concurrence of the Imperial Conference.

PARTITION OF BENGAL.

A Denial.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

Reuter has good reason to believe that rumours as to the possible modification of the partition of Bengal, on the occasion of the Durbar, are without foundation.

INDIANS IN MALAY STATES.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

Replying to Mr. Ingleby, in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Harcourt said that the Government was unable to grant the Indians in the Malay States a representative on the Federal Council.

ENGLISH AVIATOR KILLED.

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

A young English aviator, named Gerald Napier, while making a trial flight at Brooklands yesterday, with a passenger, was thrown out and killed. The passenger escaped with a shock.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, AUGUST 2.

The P. and O. steamer "Caledonia" has shipped £6,000 gold for India.

TIBETAN AFFAIRS.

PEKING, AUGUST 2.

The Chinese Government is not taking steps to appoint a successor to the Dalai Lama, who was deposed last year. It is presumed that the Government intends to abolish the office.

The Bishop of London is going to Egypt next January to consecrate a cathedral erected in Khartum in memory of General Gordon.

Captain H. E. C. Come, D.S.O., R.E., Executive Engineer, Lower Ganges Bridge project has been appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Engineer-in-Chief of the project, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. R. F. Gales on deputation to England.

CRICKET AT HOME.

Brilliant Victory for Indians.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

The Indians to-day obtained a brilliant victory over the North of Scotland. Carrying their overnight score to 401 for the loss of four wickets, they declared. Meheromji made his score into 150, while Salam-ud-din was not out with the score of 120.

The North of Scotland could only total 104 in their second venture, Bulsara taking four wickets for 46 and Shafquat Hussein five for fifty-one.

[Score :—

North of Scotland, first innings	...	158
" " " 2nd "	...	104
Total	...	262
Indian Team, first innings declared at four wickets	...	401

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

Kent beat Sussex at Brighton, by an innings and 129 runs.

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

The match between Leicestershire and Derbyshire at Chesterfield, has been abandoned, owing to rain. Leicestershire led on the first innings, thus scoring three points.

Essex beat Worcestershire at Stourbridge by an innings and 22 runs.

STRIKE OF LONDON DOCKERS.

Serious Situation.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

The London dockers' dispute has developed seriously. At noon all the men at Tilbury, except those under the Port of London authority, struck. It is said that their number runs into thousands.

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

The situation in London docks is described as extremely grave. There are now over twelve thousand men on strike. They demand eightpence an hour and a shilling for overtime.

BLOODLESS REVOLUTION IN HAYTI.

President Leaves the Island.

LONDON, AUG. 2.

A bloodless revolution in Hayti has ended in the President General Simon departing in a foreign vessel.

AMERICAN RECIPROICTY TARIFF.

Free List and Agricultural Articles.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 2.

The Senate has adopted a bill placing on the "Free List" articles necessary for agriculture

CANADAIN CRUISER ASHORE.

Gallant Behaviour of Boy Recruits.

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

The Canadian cruiser "Niobe" has been ashore off the Nova Scotian coast since Sunday. She is now settling down at the stern. The boy recruits on board, to the number of 190, have been disembarked and sent to Halifax. They behaved splendidly when the ship struck.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

The death is announced of Mr. Edwin Austin Abbey, R. A.

[Mr. Edwin Austen Abbey, R.A., A.R.W.S., was an American, and was born at Philadelphia in 1852. He was educated at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and at the age of nineteen joined the staff of Messrs. Harper Bros. as an illustrator. Seven years later, in 1878, they sent him to England, and there since that time he had made his home and reputation. He exhibited his first picture in oils at the Royal Academy in 1890, the subject being "A May Day Morning," and since then exhibited several well-known paintings mostly at the Royal Academy, although "The Quest of the Holy Grail," perhaps his best-known work, was exhibited at the Boston (U. S. A.) Public Library. He was honoured in 1903 with a commission to paint the official picture of the Coronation of King Edward VII. He was a member of the National Academy of Design, New York, a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, a corresponding member of the Institut de France, president of the Artists' Cricket Club, an hon. member of the American Institute of Architects, an hony. A. R. I. B. A., a member of the Societe Nationale des Beaux Arts, Paris, an hony. member of the Royal Bavarian Academy and of the Madrid Society of Artists, and an hony. M. A. of Yale University.]

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

The death is announced of Dean Gregory.

[Very Rev. Robert Gregory, D. D., was Dean of St. Paul's since 1891. He was born at Nottingham in 1819, the son of the late Robert Gregory and Anne Sophia. He was twice married, his second wife being Charlotte Anne, daughter of Admiral Hon. Sir Robert Stopford. She died in 1904. He was educated in private schools and Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He was Curate of Bisley, 1843-47; Curate of Panton and Wragby, 1847-51; Curate of Lambeth, 1851-1853; incumbent of St. Mary the Less, Lambeth, 1853-73; Canon of St. Paul's, 1868-91. He was appointed Dean of St. Paul's in 1891.]

SUBSIDISED BENGAL WEEKLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 2.

For some weeks past, following the death of late Rai Norendra Nath Sen Bahadur, rumours have been afloat as to what will befall the *Sulov Samachar*, the subsidised vernacular weekly, which he started with the assistance of Government. It is understood that the local Government has been satisfied with the present management of the paper, and that it intends to continue its subsidy.

THE "London Gazette" states that a receiving order in bankruptcy, dated the 30th June, has been made on a creditor's petition against Prince Jitindra of Couch Behar, residing at Porchester Gate, Bayswater.

The fine cathedral at Conversano, Italy, has been destroyed by fire.

ALLEGED EVICTION FROM RAILWAY COMPARTMENT.

Damages Claimed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 2.

The hearing of the suit filed by Mathradas Ramchand, Pleader of Hyderabad (Sind), against the Secretary of State for India claiming Rs. 1,000 as damages for the pain of mind caused to him in consequence of his alleged forcible eviction by a N. W. Railway Police Sergeant from a second class compartment of No. 7 up mail train at Karachi Cantonment Station on the 25th May 1908, was concluded last evening before Mr. Fawcett, Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind.

After the evidence for the plaintiff was concluded the pleader for plaintiff quoted the authorities showing that the master, (North Western Railway Administration), was liable for the tortuous acts of its servants and the Court of Judicial Commissioner of Sind has already held that the North Western Railway Administration was liable for the wrong committed by the Police Sergeant. He further added that in order to constitute the assault it was not necessary to prove the use of actual force. In law, mere threat to use force was sufficient which had been sufficiently proved from the evidence on behalf of the plaintiff.

Rao Bahadur Teckchand Udhavdas who appeared for the Secretary of State for India said that the plaintiff had failed to prove assault or forcible eviction from the compartment he was occupying. The evidence for the plaintiff on the contrary showed that Mathradas himself had invited the railway authorities to remove his luggage from "European" compartment to "Indian" compartment. Mr. Tekchand went on to say that the plaintiff seemed to have exaggerated the whole incident and imagined that he was going to be assaulted by the police sergeant. Referring to the board showing "For European gentlemen only" Mr. Tekchand said it was put up at the top of the compartment at Karachi City Station and not at Karachi Cantonment Station as stated by the plaintiff who, knowing this full well, obstinately occupied the compartment which he had no right to do. Dealing with the issue of whether any preference as to railway comforts was shown to Europeans Mr. Tekchand pointed out that that was not the case of plaintiff in the original plaint in which the plaintiff claimed damages only for assault. Even if preference was shown by the railway authorities in this regard they were under Section 41, Indian Railways Act, not liable for the same. The North Western Railway Administration was not liable for any tortuous act of a police sergeant in forcibly removing Mathradas. The principle of law that "master is liable for acts of his servant" is operated only in those cases where master was legally authorized to do a particular act and the servant employed by the master to do that act either exceeded the authority given to the master or applied that authority erroneously. In such acts only was the master liable for the tortuous act of his servant. In this case the North Western Railway Administration possessed no such power under the Indian Railways Act. The Manager, North Western Railway, could not himself evict a passenger occupying a wrong compartment and therefore his servant (police sergeant in this case) could not legally do so. If he did so he must personally be held liable for the same and not the railway administration. It was further argued by Mr. Tekchand that the Judicial Commissioner's Court had not decided this point and therefore this Court must decide the point whether the N.W. Railway Administration was liable for the wrong committed by its servant.

The judgment was reserved.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 2.

The Conference of Co-operative Credit Societies in Bengal, concluded its sittings yesterday, under the presidency of Hon. Mr. J. G. Cumming. The policy at present pursued in financing the societies was first discussed. It was recognised that it was unsound for the Registrar to act as an intermediary between the societies and the money market, but in new areas the Registrar might assist in supplying funds to the society. It was also admitted that every central banking institution should make its own arrangements for funds. The great difficulty experienced by village societies was want of fluidity in the matter of supply of capital, and it was felt that if the societies were to take the place of money lenders, there must be a system, by which all the ordinary requirements of the members should be met by societies at all times. The ideal to be aimed at was that every member should have a drawing account with his society, his society in turn a drawing account with the central banking institution, to which it is affiliated, and the latter a cash credit account with the joint stock bank.

In conclusion, Mr. Cumming counselled close adherence to co-operative principles, and at the same time deprecated any dogmatism in view of the great diversity of local conditions.

LUCKNOW RESIDENCY CLUB.

Appeal to the Viceroy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 2.

Referring to the Residency Club's appeal to H. E. the Viceroy the *Indian Daily Telegraph* says :—"The idea of dispossessing the Anglo-Indian Community of the Club, in view of conditions under which it was granted to them, is one against which the community has every right to protest." It favours the Volunteers Institute for Lucknow, but suggests that a grant of land should be given for the purpose.

ROW AT A RAILWAY STATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 2.

Mr. R. N. Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate of Howrah, yesterday, disposed of the case in which a European, A. L. C. Neale, Station Sergeant at Howrah Railway Station was charged with using abusive language towards the station staff and intending European passengers, and also with brandishing a sword.

The pleader, for the defence, submitted that his client had acted under great provocation as Mr. Turner, Assistant Station Superintendent had, it was alleged, spoke in insulting terms of the defendant's sister. The Magistrate observed that Mr. Turner had apparently given some offence to the defendant, but no offence under the Railway Act had been established. Taking into consideration the extenuating circumstances in the case, a fine of Rs. 4 was imposed upon the accused.

THE SARARCHAR DACOITY.

Accused Unidentified.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYMENSINGH, AUGUST 2.

To verify the statement made by the confessing accused in the Sararchar Political Dacoity case, the Mymensingh police yesterday brought all those who had been arrested in this connection to Kishorgunj for identification. It is said that before the commission of the crime, the dacoits passed through the village of Nyamapur in a boat, and several shopkeepers saw them purchase articles in the local bazar. The accused were placed amongst eight other students of similar age and height, but the bazar people failed to identify anybody.

NAUTCH GIRL'S FORTUNE.

Case Decided in Calcutta High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 2.

At the High Court this morning, Mr. Justice Stephen delivered judgment in Gauhar Jan's case, in which a large estate left by a well known nautch girl, Malka Jan, was in dispute.

In this case the plaintiff, Sheik Bhageloo, pleaded that he was the son of Malka Jan and Sheik Vazir, who were married at Azamgarh in the United Provinces. Gauhar Jan, it was alleged, was an illegitimate daughter of Malka Jan. The defendant, Gauhar Jan, pleaded that she was the only daughter of a Christian, named Victoria Hemmings, who was married to Robert William Yeaward at the Allahabad Methodist Episcopal Church. Subsequently divorce proceedings were instituted between the parties and they separated. The mother and daughter then went to Benares, where the mother was converted to Mahomedanism, and she took the name of Mulka Jan. Defendant further said that the plaintiff was the son of a maid servant.

His Lordship held that the plaintiff was not a son of Mulka Jan, and that the defendant was the only legitimate daughter of Victoria Hemmings, who afterwards took the name of Malka Jan. The suit was accordingly dismissed with costs.

ALLEGED NOTE FORGER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 2.

Charges of forging currency notes in the "house of mystery" case against Annoda Mohan Roy and four others were resumed at Alipore yesterday.

Major Oldham, I. M. S., stated that one of the accused Jiban Kristo Sircar whom he had had under observation since July 19th, was still insane, and incapable of making his defence.

Amar Nath Pall, manager to the State of Srinath and Janakinath Roy, said a suit was brought against the accused in the Rajshahi Court, and a decree was given against Annoda for six lakhs and four thousand rupees.

Rai Mati Lal Ganguli, treasurer, Calcutta Currency Office, said that Annoda told him on the 30th of August, 1909, that he had been employed by people at England to pass currency notes and he asked witness if he could help him. He said that the forged note were so good as to defy detection. Witness reported the conversation to his superior and to a police officer.

Mr. Hooper, of Messrs. Thacker Spink and Company, said that his firm imported a machine for the accused Annoda, which would reproduce any picture or drawing.

The case was adjourned.

WASTE LANDS IN ASSAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 2.

Sometime ago a report appeared in the Calcutta papers to the effect that the Hon'ble Mr. Melitus, First Member of the Board of Revenue of Eastern Bengal and Assam, had issued orders with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor forbidding Bengalis to take up waste land in Assam. The report attracted the attention of the local Government, and the Chief Secretary to the Eastern Bengal and Assam Government in contradicting it says "the statement is entirely without foundation. Cultivators from the Eastern and Western Bengals are now and always have been encouraged to take up waste lands in Assam."

HINDU UNIVERSITY DEPUTATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

FYZABAD, AUGUST 1.

Ajudhya has been the first town to welcome the Hindu University deputation, consisting the Hon'ble Pandit Madanmohan Malaviya, the Hon'ble Raja Rampalsingh, C. I. E., the Hon'ble Babu Gangaprasad Varma, Babu Ramchandra, Babu Iswardan and several other gentlemen. An open air meeting was held at the Victoria Hall grounds, Raja Rudrapratab Sahi of Deera, presiding.

Sixty-two thousand rupees have been subscribed for the university, and the committee appointed to collect subscriptions, is working vigorously. A ladies' subscriptions list has been started separately. It is fairly certain that the total amount of subscriptions in Fyzabad and the neighbourhood will exceed one lakh.

CALCUTTA OPIUM SALE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 2.

At the opium sale yesterday, 2,530 chests were offered for sale. These consisted of 1,260 chests of Behar and 1,270 chests of Benares opium. The highest price per chest of Behar opium was Rs. 3,300 and the lowest Rs. 1,700 or an average of Rs. 1,871, the total proceeds of the sale being Rs. 23,71,475. The highest price of Benares opium was Rs. 3,200, and the lowest Rs. 1,600, or an average of Rs. 1,700. The total proceeds of the sale of Benares opium were Rs. 2,15,907.

The total average price per chest was Rs. 1,790. At the last July sale, the average price worked out to Rs. 1,741, or Rs. 49 less than the present price.

ASSAM BENGAL RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CHITTAGONG, AUGUST 2.

In connection with the breach on the Assam Bengal Railway reported yesterday the line has since been repaired and trains are running through.

BOMBAY SMOKE NUISANCE BILL.

Text of New Measure.

The following Bill, is published by the Government of Bombay :—

BILL NO. V OF 1911.

An Act for the abatement of nuisances arising from the smoke of furnaces in the Town and Island of Bombay and to provide for the extension thereof to other areas in the Bombay Presidency.

Whereas it is expedient to enact a law for the abatement of nuisances arising from the smoke of furnaces in the Town and Island of Bombay and to provide for the extension thereof to other areas in the Bombay Presidency. It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Bombay Smoke-nuisances Act, 1911, (2) it extends in the first instance to the Town and Island of Bombay.

2. (1) Government may, by notification published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" and in such other manner as Government may determine, declare its intention to extend this Act to any specified area in the Bombay Presidency: Provided that, if a military cantonment is situated within any areas to which it is proposed to extend this Act, no notification shall be published under this subsection in respect of such area without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, (2) any inhabitant of an area to which it is proposed to extend this Act, may, if he objects to such extension, submit his objection in writing to Government within a period of three months from the publication of the said notification in the "Bombay Government Gazette." (3) At any time after the expiration of the said period, and after considering the objections, if any, submitted under subsection (2), Government may, by notification in the "Bombay Government Gazette" extend this Act to the said area.

3. In this Act—(1) "furnace" means any furnace or fire-place used—(a) for working engines by steam, or (b) for any other purpose whatsoever: provided that no furnace or fire-place—(i) used for the burning of the dead, (ii) used in a private house for domestic purposes other than the purpose specified in clause (a); shall be deemed to be a furnace or fire-place within the meaning of this Act, (2) "Inspector" means a Chief Inspector of Smoke-nuisances, or an Assistant Inspector of Smoke-nuisances, appointed under this Act, (3) "the Commission" means the Bombay Smoke-nuisances Commission constituted under this act, (4) "occupier" means any person for the time being paying, or liable to pay, to the owner the rent or any portion of the rent of the land or building in respect of which the word is used, (5) "owner"—(a) when used in reference, to a furnace, includes any agent or lessee using the furnace and any foreman or other person superintending the working of the furnace, (b) when used in reference to any premises, has the meaning assigned to it in section 3 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888; and (6) "Magistrate" means a Presidency Magistrate, a Magistrate of the first class, or a Bench of Magistrates exercising first class powers under the Code of Criminal Proceedure, 1898.

THE COMMISSION.

4. (1) Government shall, by notification in the "Bombay Government Gazette," constitute a Commission, to be called the Bombay Smoke-nuisance Commission, to supervise and control the working of this Act, (2) the said Commission shall consist of a President nominated by Government and so many other members as Government may determine, (3) one-half of the members (exclusive of the President) shall be officials nominated by Government: and the remainder shall be non-officials, elected, in such manner and for such period, as Government may direct, by bodies or associations whose interests are likely to be affected by this Act, (4) subject to the provisions of subsection (3), all members of the Commission shall be appointed, and all vacancies in the Commission shall, as occasion requires, be filled up, by Government by notification in the "Bombay Government Gazette," (5) no act done by the Commission shall be questioned on the ground merely of the existence of any vacancy in, or any defect in the constitution of, the Commission.

5. (1) Government may, by notification in the "Bombay Government Gazette," appoint a Chief Inspector of Smoke-nuisances and so many Assistant Inspectors of Smoke nuisances as they may think fit, (2) every Assistant Inspector appointed under sub-section (1) shall be subordinate to the Chief Inspector, and all Inspectors shall be subordinate to, and subject to the control of the Commission.

6. Every Inspector appointed under this Act shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

7. (1) Government may, by notification in the "Bombay Government Gazette", prohibit within any specified area—(a) the erection of brick, tile or lime kilns, (b) the erection of furnaces to be used for the calcining or smelting of ores or minerals, or for the casting, puddling or rolling of iron or other metals, or for the conversion of pig-iron into wrought-iron, or (c) the manufacture of coke in ovens or with special appliances, or (d) the making of coke without ovens or special appliances, or provided that where, prior to the issue of such notification, a license has been granted by the Municipal Commissioner under the provisions of section 384 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, for the erection of a furnace to be used for any of the purposes mentioned in clauses (a) and (b); such notification shall not affect such furnace or kiln, (2) If any furnace or kiln be erected in contravention of any notification issued under sub-section (1), clause (a) or (b), the owner thereof shall be liable to fine which may extend to two hundred and fifty rupees, (3) if any person manufactures coke in contravention of any notification issued under sub-section (1), clause (c), he shall be liable to fine which may extend on first conviction to two hundred and fifty rupees, and on any subsequent conviction to five hundred rupees, (4) if any person makes coke in contravention of any notification issued under sub-section (1), clause (d), he shall be liable to fine which may extend on first conviction to twenty to twenty-five rupees, and on any subsequent conviction to fifty rupees, (5) if any coke is made in any building or place in contravention of a notification issued under sub-section (1) clause (d) the owner or occupier of such building or place shall be liable to fine which may extend on first conviction to twenty-five rupees, and on any subsequent conviction to fifty rupees, (6) Where any coal is in process of being made or has been made into coke in contravention of a notification issued under sub-section (1), clause (d), an Inspector may seize such coal or coke, and report the seizure to a Magistrate, who may after such enquiry as he thinks necessary, order such coke or coal to be confiscated and to be sold in accordance with rules to be made by Government in this behalf under section 11.

8. (1) A Magistrate imposing a fine on any person under sub-section (2) of section 7 may by order direct such person to demolish the kiln or furnace within a period to be specified in the order, (2) any person failing to demolish any kiln or furnace within the period prescribed in any such order, or within such longer period as the Magistrate may, for reasons to be stated, allow, shall be liable to fine which may extend to twenty rupees for every day thereafter during which such failure continues.

PENALTY.

9. (1) If smoke be emitted from any furnace in greater density, or at a lower altitude, or for a longer time, than is permitted by rules made under this Act, the owner of the furnace shall be liable to fine which may extend on first conviction to fifty rupees, on second conviction to one hundred rupees, and on any subsequent conviction to two hundred rupees. (2) sub-section (1) shall not apply to any furnace which is issued—(a) in connection with a brick, tile or lime kiln, or (b) for the puepose mentioned in clause (d) of sub-section 1 of section 7.

10. (1) Any Inspector may, after giving reasonable notice in writing to the owner, manager, engineer or person in charge—(a) enter and inspect, during working hours, any building or place which contains a furnace, and inspect such furnace; (b) under the written authority of the Commission, use and test any appliance used for preventing the emission of smoke from such furnace, and (c) under the written authority of the Commission, direct that any such furnace be worked or stoked experimentally, during his visit to such building or place, in any manner which he may consider suitable for preventing or reducing the emission of smoke, but not so as to interfere with the business carried on in such building or place further than is necessary for the purpose of the experiment, (2) if any owner of a furnace in respect of which a direction is given under clause (c) of sub-section (1) fails to secure compliance with such direction, he shall be liable to fine which may extend to one hundred rupees. Provided that where any Inspector has reason to believe that any offence under sub-sections (2), (3) or (4) of section 7 has been or is being committed on any premises it shall be lawful for him to enter on such premises without previous notice and without written authority from the Commission.

11. (1) Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, and after previous publication, make rules to carry out the objects of this Act, (2) in particular, and without prejudice to the generality of sub-section (1), such rules may—(a) regulate the transaction of business by the Commission, (b) prescribe the powers and duties to be exercised and performed by the Commission and by Inspectors, respectively, and regulate the exercise and performance of those powers and duties, (c) prescribe a scale for the purpose of determining the density of smoke, (d) prescribe the degree of density of smoke that may be emitted from furnace, (e) prescribe the time during which smoke of such density may be emitted from a furnace, (f) prescribe the altitude below which smoke may not be emitted from a furnace; (g) prescribe a procedure for the giving of warning to offenders before instituting a prosecution under this Act, and declare the minimum period which should be allowed to elapse in different classes of cases between the giving of such warning and the institution of a prosecution, (h) fix the amount of fee payable to each or any member of the Commission attending a meeting of the Commission, and (i) prescribe a procedure for the sale and disposal of the receipts of the sale of coke or coal confiscated under sub-section (6) of section 7.

12. A Magistrate may take cognizance of an offence against this Act only—(a) upon a complaint made by, or with the written authority of, the Chief Inspector, and (b) within a period of two months from the date of the commission of the offence.

13. All fines recovered under this Act shall be disposed of in such manner as Government may direct.

Statement of the Objects.

Statement of the objects and reasons is as follows :—

The reason for the introduction of this Bill is the nuisance caused by the smoke of furnaces in Bombay. The provision for dealing with the nuisance provided in the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, has been found inadequate in practice. An amendment of that Act, which would have given the Municipality power to deal with the nuisance, was rejected by the Legislative Council on the report of the Select Committee which recommended that Government should introduce a Bill on the lines of the Bengal Smoke-nuisance Act, 1905. This Bill has accordingly been prepared on those lines with modifications to meet local requirements. The Bill extends in the first place to the Town and Island of Bombay; but it may be extended to other parts of the Presidency. Under it a Commission is constituted which will consist of officials nominated by Government and of non-officials elected by bodies or Associations whose interests are likely to be affected by this Bill. Inspectors of Smoke-nuisances appointed by Government will work under the orders of the Commission. Power is given to prohibit the erection of kilns or furnaces, or the manufacture of coke in specified areas.

Rules are to be framed under the Act prescribing the degree of density of smoke that may be emitted from a furnace, the time during which smoke of such density may be emitted, and the altitude below which it may not be emitted.

Breach of these rules is to be met by a fine of Rs. 50 on first conviction, Rs. 100 on second conviction and Rs. 200 on any subsequent conviction.

Rules are also to be framed under the Act for the giving of warning to offenders before instituting a prosecution.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION BILL.

Discussed by Corporation of Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 2.

A meeting of the Corporation was held this evening to discuss on the report of the Committee appointed to consider the Education Bill of Mr. Gokhale. The Committee approved of the Bill in its permissive character and were of opinion that primary education should be extended gradually as far as possible. They also agree by a majority that the cost of elementary education undertaken by the local bodies one-third should be contributed by them and two-thirds by the Imperial exchequer; that the age limit might remain as stated in the Bill for the present, but would have to be reconsidered in the future; that no boy should be compelled to attend classes for religious instruction contrary to his parent's wishes, and that with reference to the provision for school accommodation local bodies and Government should contribute in the proportion of one-third and two-thirds respectively.

Discussion on the first recommendation of the Committee was not concluded when the meeting was adjourned.

VIRULENT JOURNALISM IN THE PUNJAB.

Vernacular Press Warned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 2.

The following Press communique is issued by the Punjab Government :—The Officiating Lieutenant Governor has observed with concern the virulent and provocatory tone which has for some time past marked the writings of a section of the vernacular press in dealing with racial and religious questions. The language used has been intemperate and abusive and in some cases obscene. The action recently taken in demanding security from a Hindu and a Mahomedan newspaper and in warning others originated in a desire to prevent the mischief going further. The Officiating Lieutenant Governor would make an earnest appeal to all who aspire to lead public opinion whether by writing or speaking to realise their responsibility to refrain from anything likely to increase ill-feeling between the followers of the different faiths professed in the Punjab.

NEW RUBBER COMPANY IN BURMA.

Shares Offered at Rupees Ten.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 2.

A new company called Pathee Choung Rubber Company, Limited, is formed here, with the authorised capital of Rs. 3,30,000 of which nine thousand share at 10 rupees will be issued to the vendors of the Pathee Choung Rubber Syndicate in full satisfaction of their purchase consideration, eight thousand of such shares representing the paid up capital of the Syndicate. The property covers an area 1,200 acres of excellent rubber land near the ninth mile of Toungoo Thandaung road in the Toungoo district. The services of Mr. Shaw Hellier as General Manager who had been manager of two rubber estates in the Federated Malay States for years have been secured. The land is held on thirty years' lease from the Government. Twenty-four thousand shares are now offered for public subscriptions at Rs. 10.

King Alfonso has conferred the Order of Military Merit on Major Richardson, who took one of his ambulance to the campaign in Morocco in 1909.

BROACH MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Collector—as well as his lieuterant Mr. H. Denning, together will the new Parsee President—has infused new blood in the body of the Municipality of Broach. Of late the topic of the day here is the Municipality and its doings.

Bowing to inscrutable wisdom of Government, the Municipality of Broach have lately resolved to re-adjust the rates of house-tax levied in the city, which has excited the wrath of the Hindoos, headed by a retired Hindoo Deputy Magistate), and have invited objections to the new scheme as required by law. The present rates fall heavily on the poor and lightly on the rich, while the proposed rates seem more equitable in the distribution, and aim at levying a fair share of the burden on the richer classes. This has raised a storm in a tea-pot in the city. An idea of the extra burden can be had from the fact that this will raise an additional income of Rs. 3,300 only in a city like Broach, which yields only Rs. 13,000 from this source. Meetings of protests were held, and deputations waited on the President of the Municipaly as well as on the Collector of Broach. In the course of conversation before the former, a Parsee member of the deputation freely and frankly admitted in his reply to the President that one should not be surprised if the City gave Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 20,000, to the Municipality from the house property. This reply of a fair-minded citizen is convincing that the action of the Municipaliy is quite justified, inasmuch as the revised rates are quite within the limit. The Collector gave the deputation a piece of very sound and sane advice, in an extremely able reply teeming with facts and figures quite incontrovertible. When the "Bombay Gazette" has been good enough to publish an account of the so-called public meeting of protest, in its issue of the 26th July, it will in justice to the Collector and the Municipality kindly spare room for a few extracts from the Collector's long and exhaustive reply, which will show the other side of the shield. The Collector is in no way concerned with the Municipality and with the house tax, and his version of the case as an impartial looker-on is entitled to due weight and consideration :—

"It is, in the first place, a generally accepted principle of administration that taxation should fall upon surplus income, or in other words on that portion of a man's income which remains after defraying the necessary expenses of food, clothing, fuel, education and amusement, required on a tolerably decent standard of comfort. Hence it has become an accepted principle that the burdens should fall increasingly heavily upon those who have increasingly large margin over this necessay standard of comfort. In other words, the rich are bound to contribute to the public burdens in the proportionately larger proportion than the poor. These are general principles which I presume no one nowadays will endevour to controvert. . . In the old scale of house-tax, which is still applied in Broach, this principle has been recognised to the extent of exempting from all taxation all houses valued at less than Rs. 300. But the principle has not been applied further, on the contrary on houses, valued at Rs. 12,000 and over, the scale of taxation actually begins rapidly to decrease. Not only, therefore, is the first principle of equitable taxation neglected, but it is actually reversed in favour of the richer voting class. It is on this old scale, for instance, the case that the owner of a house valued at Rs. 50,000, a man presumably of a very tolerable income and with much margin over the necessary standard of tolerable life, actually pays less than one-third of what the owner of a house assessed at Rs. 800 pays. It is actually the case on the present scale that the Collector of the District and gentleman like the Desai of Broach, or your chairman pays towards the burdens of the municipality, at the rate of only one third of what the poorest artisans have to pay. We, who are comparatively rich, pay only 12 1-2 annas per 1,000 rupees; the poor man, who owns a house worth Rs. 800, pays 40 annas per thousand. I wonder whether those who would support the continuance of such a scale will have the courage to face the indignation of the poorer Hindoo and the entire Mussulman population, once these figures and their meaning are understood by the people . . .

"In the present valuation out of the total number of houses in the city 3,790 are exempted from house-tax; 5,006 will not be affected by the proposed schedule; 412 have to pay only 8 annas more, and only 483 houses remain which are liable to be more seriously affected. It is no doubt on this account that the poorer classes have taken no part in the protests, that the entire Mussulman population, with the exception of one man who has on various occasions placed himself in opposition to his community, is in favour of the proposals, and that the meeting of the protest held was so largely filled against the dictates of discipline and good sense by boys from the High School and other schools. In addition, it is clear that, with very few exceptions, the Parsee community is again showing its public spirit by willingly bearing the greater burden entailed by absolutely necessary improvements; while I have been assured by leading Hindoo merchants that they have no objections to the proposed reform of taxation. (Only three Parsis had attended the meeting.) . . .

"That your deputation and the protest for which it stands is representative only of this limited rich class, which owns some of the 483 largest houses in Broach, is again apparent from the census figures of Broach. Out of a total population of 4,000 less than 1,000 are engaged in those professions including the owning of land, which are alone lucrative. Out of that thousand, perhaps half at most own large houses. It is, therefore, clear that the protest could come from at the most five hundred richer men, on whom alone the proposed scale would impose added burdens. . .

"I can only say hat in my review of the Municipal Administration Report I found myself with regret forced to describe Broach as one of the district towns in the Presidency, that you need a water-supply; that your lighting is admittedly grossly defective; that drainage is imperative, that your schools are unsatisfactorily housed; that the roads are bad; while remetalling costs Rs. 7,000 per mile, on construction Rs. 17,000 per mile; and that in a word there is to the eye of one of a younger general on hardly any limit to the sheer necessary wants of the city. . ."

The above concludes the first part of my letter, and I now come to the second part regarding the humble but honourable (or say rather the honourable but humble) representative of Municipalities of Northern Division in the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. This office has long been monopolised by my old friend Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, who has made himself conspicuous by his series of questions, most of which had better not been put at all. Let one look into the history of past service of this gentlemen, in the Council Hall, and ask how far he has proved himself useful to municipalities he represents, as a councillor of the little town of Anklesvar in the District of Broach: I am puzzled to think whether it is a correct conduct on the part of Mr. Gokuldas to sit in the Council as a representative from the District of Broach, and at the same time to turn all his energy against the head of the Broach District. Let us consider his recent questions regarding the city band at Broach, and the sale of alluvial lands on yearly lease to poor cultivators. A band is an amusement to the general public. It may or may not be an attraction to Mr. Gokaldas himself. Shakespeare says "Music hath charms to soothe the savage's breast." For some years past successive Collectors were approached by leading citizens to start a band for this city. It was, however, reserved for Mr. Rothfeld and Mr. Denning to put the proposal into a practical shape. The response made by the public as well as the Municipality was quite whole-hearted. Our sympathetic Collector himself contributes a handsome sum of Rs. 20 a month or rupees 240 a year, which is one-tenth of the total expenditure. I have sent my humble mite as well. Do you, Mr. Editor, or any of your readers at all suspect that my subscriptions could possibly have been the result of outside or official pressure? Where was, then, the necessity for a question for the city band, I inquire? Can this be called doing service to the Municipality?

As regards sales of alluvial lands, it has been the practice for generations past to put up big plots to auction, and these being beyond the powers of ordinary cultivators to take up, well-to-do persons always stepped in and kept them for subsequent parcelling out into small holdings for ordinary cultivators at high rates. Mr. Rothfeld has shewn that he is not an officer to be easily hood-winked. He gave out small plots and thus made the matter easy for actual tillers and not for the middle-men whom he swept out with a single stroke of his pen, because they robbed the poor cultivators of the margin of their profits, and grew fat at their expense. Can an official act be nobler than this? And yet the poor Collector has been taken to task without rhyme or reason. A local Hindoo weekly—the "Broach Mitra"—jestingly inquires whether Mr. Parekh wishes to see the "Feudal Lordship of the Dark ages" restored in the twentieth century by putting this question in the Legislative Council. Government have acted most wisely and sensibly in having treated these questions in the manner they have done.—Yours, etc.,

NUSSERWANJEE S. GINWALLA.

Broach.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

Nizam College Inter-School Football Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JULY 29.

On Thursday, the final in the above tournament was played off on the Nizam College Ground, the Chudderghaut All Saints meeting the Asifia team. At the beginning of play, it was difficult to say which team would win, though the "Asifia" had everything in their favour from a point of weight and muscle. The latter made some desperate and plucky struggles to rush the game; and, had it not been for the powerful backs of the All Saints, the result would have been a foregone conclusion. Rather uncomplimentary to remark, both the teams indulged in an altogether rough game, sport being subordinated to a vain show of physical strength till the call of half-time and after that the Asifia betrayed symptoms of being out-winded. In the second-half the Asifia played half heartedly and it was as much as they could do to drive the ball to the middle of the field and that with difficulty. The All Saints made for victory with a courage and energy certainly worth the name. They had it all their own way practically, and rushed away to the chagrin of their opponents. Fouls were made on either side. One of the players of the All Saints was badly handled and his assailant ought to have been disqualified. It was a matter of "no-go-dumps" for the Asifia. In the up-hill struggle that they had, the All Saints did exceedingly well, and though they won the final by only one goal, their triumph was greeted with frantic rejoicings by their admirers. The All Saints are owners of the Father Garbelli Cup and have won the Nizam College Tournament two years in succession.

TRANSVAAL EXHIBITION COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Committee was held last Saturday, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), at Mrs. Dinbai Framji Pathak's house, Gilder Street, Grant Road. Mrs. Dinbai F. Pathak, in the beginning, read the report of work done up till now, the letters from and to the Secretary of the Transvaal Indian Women Association, and a list of articles of sewing, knitting and embroidery, that work being received from Indian ladies. Lady Aimai Pherozeshah Mehta was appointed the President of the Committee unanimously. Dilshad Begam Nawab Mirza, Mrs. Jamnabai Nagindas Sakai, Mrs. Luxmibai Ranade and Mrs. Dinbai Framji Pathak were appointed as secretaries. Mrs. Jaiji Jehangir Petit and Mrs. Jamnabai Nagindas Sakai were appointed as treasurers.

Following is the list of the members of the Committee :—Lady Premkorbai Vithaldas Damodar Thakarsi, Mrs. Persanbai Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Mrs. Alli Akabar, Mrs. Shiraji, Mrs. Luxumibai Jagmohands Verjivandas, Mrs. Sakina B. Lukmani, Mrs. Shirin Kekhashru Kabraji, Mrs. Jamnabai Tribhovandas Narotamdas Malvi, Mrs. Kalavanti Bhawanidas Narandas Motiwala, and Mrs. Shirinbai Nawaroji Pathak.

The following resolutions were passed in the meeting. The members of the Committee should try, (1) to collect the articles of sewing, knitting and embroidery prepared by Indian ladies to be sent to Transvaal Exhibition either as presents or for sale before the 15th September, 1911. (2). To collect a fund for purchasing the articles, prepared by Indian ladies and to pay the steamer charges &c., for sending them to the Transvaal. The Secretary of the Transvaal Indian Women Association has undertaken the responsibility to return the aricles sent by the said Committee to the Transvaal Exhibition in good order and to pay their charges if lost or spoiled.

The meeting was adjourned after passing the above resolutions unanimously.

THE CAMORRA'S METHODS.

Organised Crime in Naples.

Viterbo, July 11.

Interest in the long-drawn-out trial of the Camorrists here was considerably revived to-day owing to the revelations made by Captain Fabbroni, a young and distinguished officer, who has been prominent in the prosecution of the Camorra, and who was to-day interrogated by the President. Captain Fabbroni, speaking with great clearness and confidence, gave an interesting history of the Camorra. He had studied it, as he told the Court, not as a social psychologist, but as a Captain of the Carabineers desiring to get to the bottom of criminal phenomena. He recounted the symptoms leading him to believe that Cuocolo was murdered by the Camorra, which did all it could to give the corpses of its victims the imprint of its revenge to serve as an example.

Ericone, he said, is the real head of the Camorra, although nominally he never occupied that position having invented the system of appointing a figure-head. He did the same in the different branches of the Camorra, each having a figure-head as its chief, while there was a "selected Camorrist" who was the real head. Captain Fabroni added: "Some of these are among the accused, for instance Monichiello, Bartolozzi, and Delucia." These statements caused an uproar in the cage occupied by the prisoners.

The witness went on to say that the decalogue of the Camorra included the injunction "Never confess. Be a Camorrist, but never give evidence of the Camorra, even when it might help an accused person. Therefore, let the accused go gaily to prison even when an admission of the existence of the Camorra might free them."

The supreme object of the Camorra, he averred, was the spoliation of everyone in their clutches, from the prostitute or the sneak-thief to the highest official. Whoever betrayed them was punished, the punishment ranging from beating to murder, wounds, razor-slashes, and so forth. Captain Fabbroni solemnly affirmed: "Abbatemaggio (the informer who has been so conspicuous in the case) is already condemned to death if he leaves prison; and it is almost impossible for him to escape." The accused again protested, but were quietened by the President.

SOURCES OF POWER.

Captain Fabbroni then proceeded to reveal the whole organisation at Naples which rendered possible the overwhelming power of the Camorra. Thus, he said, Ericone was subsidised by the Naples Illumination Company to prevent thefts of wires and other implements, which, since they were entrusted to Ericone's care, nobody dared to touch. Other Neopolitan companies and firms did likewise for the sake of immunity from pillage, and thus the Camorra under this aspect was actually doing police work. This assistance received by the Camorra made its criminal organisation difficult to uproot, as when brigandage was supported by landed proprietors to ensure their own safety.

The young Carabineer officer gave several examples of the methods employed by the Cammorrists to obtain the support prominent people. Commendatore petriccione for example, a former deputy and president of the Chamber of Commerce of Caserta, had his pocket-book, with 25,000 lire (£1,000) stolen. The prisoner Dematteo offered to find it and did so within twenty-four hours. Signor Petriccione offered to reward Dematteo, who declined the offer absolutely, because he wanted to use Petriccione's influences in more important circumstances.

The Camorra, the witness continued, especially excelled in usury. All Naples knew the typical Camorrist usurer. Danna, who was a vulgar cobbler, gathered 800,000 lire from "special Camorrists" to drive youths into the arms of light women, who took them to gambling hells where they were ruined and then the usurer completed the work. Captain Fabbroni added that Ericone had been tried for such a case. The leyer Bovio interrupted, "But he was acquitted!" Captain Fabbroni retorted; "Everybody knows what acquittals mean in cases in which the Camorra is concerned. Besides, the lawyer defending Ericone was a brother of the president of the court he gave the sentence."

This was the signal for a terrific tumult. Ericone jumped about inside the cage like a hyena, howling with such an inhuman voice that it was impossible to understand what he said. The advocate, especially Bovio, protested against what they considered an insult to Neapolitan judges and lawyers.

SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. B. F. C.

A game of fair interest was witnessed on the Cooperage yesterday an even draw of one goal each resulting. Both teams had changes, notably in goal-keepers, Walker playing at half-back for the B. F. C. and Lewin at back for the Gymkhana. The weather was fine and a fair crowd was present.

In the first half play was for a time evenly balanced, but eventually the Gymkhana drew ahead and Cupper scored a clever goal. The B. F. C. had opportunities of scoring, but their forwards waited on each other and while Drake was tested more than once several chances were lost. The Gymkhana's narrowest mistake was when their goal-keeper was convicted of "carrying" but Harwood was unable to penetrate the defence. At the interval the score was:—

Bombay Gymkhrna..... 1 goal.
Bombay F. C..... nil.

The second half was as evenly contested as the first, but the B.F.C. showed to better advantage, especially in rush work. The period had not been long in progress before Hyde equalized and brought the teams on level terms. Thereafter the proceedings were fast, but there was some scrappiness in the play, both sides throwing chances away. The game ultimately ended :—

Bombay Gymkhana..... 1 goal.
Bombay F. C..... 1 goal.

The teams were :—

Bombay Gymkhana :—Goal, Drake; backs, Lewin and Wilmott; half-backs, Starrock, Barrett, and Montgomery; forwards, Kennedy, Kerr, Findlay, Cupper and Sim.

Bombay F. C. :—Goal, G Hildreth; backs, Harwood and Chapman; half-backs, Hyde, Johnstone, and Walker; forwards, T. Brewin, G. Brewin Templeton, Barnard and Elliott.

BOMBAY CRICKET LEAGUE.

"It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good.' The scarcity of rain in June and July gave cricketers an almost uninterrupted series of fine Saturdays and consequently the first round of the tournament for the Leslie Shield was concluded on the 22nd ultimo without a single match having beeng drawn or abandoned. Early in the season the R.I.M. Dockyard announced that they were unable to raise a team regularly without calling in outsiders: so the competition was restricted to six Clubs whose position at the end of the first round is as follows, each Club having been defeated by all those above it.

Team.	No. of Matches. Won.	Lost.	Points.
Mint Rec C Club ...	5	0	25
H M's Customs C C ...	4	1	18
B I Trust C Club ...	3	2	11
Grindlay Groom C C...	2	3	4
East Tel C Club ...	1	4	—3
Govt Tel C Club ...	0	5	—10

There have been some close matches. Two of the Mint's victories were won by only 12 runs (over the Customs) and 14 runs (over the Improvement Trust) respectively, while two of the Eastern Telegraph's defeats were by only 4 runs (against the Improvement Trust) and 7 runs (against Grindlay Gaoom's) respectively. The Mint have lost no match since the 16th July of last year.

The best batting averages are as follows:—

Name.	Club.	Average.
Shanker	Mint ...	27.6
Limji Mehta ...	G Groom ...	25.5
D'Cruz	East Tel ...	23.4
Raja	Customs ...	25
S Prabhawalker ...	B I Trust ...	21·2

No one else has an average of over 20.

The best bowling averages are as follows :—

Name.	Club.	No. of Wickets.	Average
Wagle ...	Customs ...	13	3.9
Hildreth ...	Mint ...	16	4
Sorabji ...	B I Trust...	14	4.5
Aban ...	Mint ...	18	4.7
Mamood ...	Mint ...	10	5
B Mistry ...	G Groom ...	24	5.6

The highest individual score so far is Pais's 66 for the Mint against the Government Telegraphs, Prabhawalker of the Improvement Trust coming next with 57 against the same club. The best bowling pertormance in any match was Mamood's 5 wickets for 11 runs against the Government Telegraphs. Sorabji's performance for the Improvement Trust against the Mint deserves special mention. Bowling for catches he was hit for two sixes and a four in his first over, but in the next 23 balls bided by some fine catches in the long field, he took 6 wickets, including all the Mint's best men for only 3 runs.

A match has been arranged between the best XI of the League and the Bombay Gymkhana on September 30th, and it is hoped that the Gymkhana will be able to play the 2nd XI of the League also on the same day.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

The usual weekly meeting was held yesterday evening. The turf was in good order and looking much better for the recent rain. Out of seven competitors for the Polo Ball Race, W. L. Graham beat H. G. Meckie. A large field took part in the Musical Chairs, which was run off in two heats. Somes taking premier position followed by Meckie and Baird. In the Balaclava Duet some capital fights were witnesed and Lodge and Somes well earned their victory into the final. After a severe contest Somes beat Lodge. Thomson on Biscuit won the scurry by a short head from Swister.

POONA SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 2.

An additional race of half a mile, the Captain's Platey is to be run at the second Extra Meeting here next Saturday. Entries closed to-day the following horses having been entered :—Toffic Pasha, Chivalrous, Blue Cap, Brindley, Suspicion, Khartoum, Bay Ronald, Dilerjung, Benger, Daulat.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PERSIAN VEILS IN PARIS.

Parisian women, says a correspondent, are searching for Persian veils, the more elaborate and the older the better. No inclination to use them as face coverings has manifested itself; the ladies are merely tired of Russian embroideries, and they see in these Persian patterns something novel. Attractive, too, they are, for, from their length and suppleness, they lend themselves most beautifully to decoration of all sorts. An evening dress may be draped with an antique Persian veil; the silken meshes that have concealed, but half revealed, the splendour of some dusky beauty are now swathed round the enormous hat of the dark and slender Parisienne. The enormous bag of silken brocade, into which the envelope introduced early in the season has speedily developed, is wrapped in a Persian veil, through which the rich hues of the silken bag are most alluring. Scarves are Persian now. Cloaks are turned out with old veils, worked and embroidered in the elaborate and somewhat severe style of ancient days. Sometimes cloaks are entirely composed of Persian draperies, merely held together at the neck and sleeves by bands of ermine or chinchilla. Indeed, the more Persian veiling a fashionable woman has about her, the more costly will be her toilette, and the more modish will she appear. Not to the toilette alone has the craze limited itself. All the hundred-and-one bibelots of the society woman are, somehow, contrived out of Persian veils. The cushions, against which she leans her head, show the familiar meshes, workbags (for which there is a distinct taste in Paris at present), teacloths, the drapereis thrown over couches and comfortable boudoir chairs are all Persian. Treasures have been unearthed, and extravagant prices are readily paid for the more richly-worked specimens of antique industry. Naturally, the embroidery that borders the veils is hand-done, and the faded material has certain peculiar tints that lend themselves to the present-day fashions in the French capital.

FOREST FIRES IN CANADA.

Widespread Destruction.

Toronto, July, 12.

Bush fires are devastating hundreds of miles of Northern Ontario between North Bay and Hudson Bay. Frontier towns, villages, and mining and railway construction camps have been destroyed and the inhabitants are flecing to the lakes and streams. The property losses will be heavy, and it is feared that the destruction of life is great amongst the bands of prospectors in the woods. Cochrane, where there is a junction of the National Transcontinental and the Provincial railways, with a population of 3,000, has been entirely burned except the Imperial Bank and the railway buildings. The women and children are lodged in goods trains and food is being sent from outside. South Porcupine and Potsville have been wiped out.

Toronto, July 13.

Refugees from the Northern Ontario forest fires are reaching Toronto with heartrending accounts of the destruction wrought by the wall of flame 200ft. high that swept all before it, licking up settlers' homes and towns and mining camps. Eighty-eight persons are known to be dead, and the total is probably several hundreds. Scores are in hospital. The victims perished on the forest trails and in the lakes and mining shafts where they had sought refuge. Bears and other wild animals fled with the fugitives, and exploding dynamic intensified the horror.

The destruction of mining plants will only delay development, but on the Toronto Exchange to-day Porcupine stocks have been distinctly affected.

Ottawa, July 13.

The reports of the results of bush fires in the Temiscaming country received late last night are of a most alarming nature. A private message from Haileybury says that, at the height of the fire in Porcupine, 600 persons were driven into the lake, which is deep near the shore, and 200 lost their lives.

Superintendent Black, of the Temiscaming and Northern Ontario Railway, reports this afternoon that the fire in the Porcupine district is under control and that the loss by the destruction of mine houses and shafts will reach dols. 1,000,000 (£200,000.) Subscriptions to the relief fund, which has been opened, are already coming in in the principal cities of Western Ontario.

All the refugees agree that 300 to 400 is not a bit too high figure at which to place the death-roll. Besides those who were drowned in lakes, where they took refuge, others who resorted to the shafts of mines were burnt alive in them.

Among the refugees who have arrived from Porcupine is Mr. Macdonald Wardrope, a nephew of Lieutenant-Governor Gibson. Mr. Wardrope, describing his experiences, said :—

I saved myself by taking to the water with 500 others. We were forced to stand in cold water for over three hours, and some became so numbed that they collapsed and went under. Others, panic-stricken, rushed back into the forest never to return. No one here can have any idea of the magnitude of the catastrophe. I shudder when I try to remember all that has happened since Sunday. After the fire had passed I started out to look for bodies. I found three down as haft. After bringing these out I decided that I had had enough, and took the train for home. About ten square miles of forest burned over at Porcupine, and the flames swept along so rapidly that few could escape.

GARDEN ORNAMENTS.

Beautifully Designed Sun Dials.

It is interesting to note the revival of quaint old garden ornaments of all sorts and conditions, which existed in England during the reign of William and Mary. Treasures of every kind, from sun-dials to beautifully designed and exquisitely-carved marble seats, huge leaden vases, sculptured gods and godesses, specimens of heraldic zoology, italian fonts, and well-heads are all being eagerly sought after by garden lovers of to-day, and not a few enterprising women have found the buying and selling of such ornaments an interesting and a lucrative profession. The ardent collector is, as a rule, no niggard, but is quite willing to pay big prices for perfect specimens of that curious grey moss-covered statuary which for nearly a century past has been lying neglected and forgotten in old country gardens all over Europe, but which under the present conditions has been restored to fashion, and is counted an indispensable adjunct to the beautifying of gardens. The study of garden ornaments is particularly interesting, for the introduction of garden statuary and ornamental stone and porphyry work dates far back.

THE ORIGIN OF THE ART.

In the first place it was introduced by the Egyptians, who handed the art down to the Greeks and the Romans, and so popular did it become during the end of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth century that it can boast of a literature of its own, written during that period when formal gardens had reached their zenith and the grounds of every historic castle and mansion in England abound ed with marble fountains, flights of stone steps, sun-dials, and groups of classical figures carved in stone or fashioned of lead. Lead ornaments were, if anything, more popular in England than those of stone, owing to the fact that lead is particularly suited to the conditions of the English climate, improving and taking on a lovely silver hue after but a short exposure to the elements. Portland stone was also much to the fore at this time, and several genuine old examples of some of the finest work in garden ornaments belonging to the seventeenth century are still to be found in gardens all over the country.

In connection with the decline of garden statuary (which fell into disfavour during the latter part of the reign of William III.), a story is told of the good fortune of a certain plumber who, having on some occasion saved the King's life by capturing a runaway horse, was, as a mark of Royal recognition, raised to the position of Court plumber at Hampton Court, in the gardens of which Palace at that time was to be seen a most valuable collection of lead statuary.

Taking advantage of the fact that this kind of ornamentation was no longer the fashion, the plumber, with an eye to the value of the lead, persuaded those in authority to hand over to him a great number of the statues. These he took to his own garden in Surrey, where to this day they are to be seen, the descendants to whom they were bequeathed as heirlooms having refused many tempting offers made to them by dealers and others interested in this particular branch of art.

SOCIETY ENTHUSIASTS.

Amongst those interested in the revival of old garden ornaments was the late King Edward, who, shortly before his death, attended a well-known London auction room in order to view a collection of such statuary—the rooms having for the time been transformed into a replica of a mason's yard, and the sale of these treasures, which had been gathered from gardens all round London, realising a profit of some thousands of pounds.

Lord Aldenham, Lady Tweeddale, and Lady Essex are well-known devotees of this art, and they have all done a great deal toward helping to interest society in the hobby, which has undoubtedly come to stay. Lady Brownlow is another gardener who is also a lover of garden ornaments, and some beautiful statues in white marble figure in her Dutch gardens at Belton House.

The Duchess of Northumberland likewise collects stone ornaments, and amongst the treasures in the gardens at Syon House are some old marble columns dug out of the bed of the Tiber. For the most part, however, the English gardener seems to prefer collecting stone vases, which are boldly decorated with floral ornaments and heads. Fountains and dolphins have become popular as ornaments in English gardens, while for the first time for many years connoisseurs of the new art are beginning to display elaborate groups of large figures composed of birds and beasts, the majority of which were originally used as form finals for gate-piers, in the gardens of many an old Italian villa.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 2.

The Viceroy will grant private interviews to H. H. the Raja of Kapurthala, Rajah Fateh Singh of Shaikpura, Sir Haiz Mohammed Abdulla Khan Alizai and his son Hab bulla Khan, the Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga and Dewan Narendranath Bahadur at Viceregal Lodge this afternoon.

COL. YATE, M.P., AND THE NAVY.

Need for a More Powerful Force.

In the House of Commons, during the discussion of the Navy Estimates, Col. C. E. Yate, M. P., dealt with one or two points of interest. He said :—

The question raised by the hon. member for Gravesend (Sir G. Parker) is one of the utmost importance. When we have the navies of the various dominions adequately developed, with New Zealand, Australia, and possibly South Africa and Canada, all variously centered on a British fleet based on naval stations at Singapore and Ceylon, we may then hope to see our Eastern Colonies amply protected, and our trade and commerce in the East absolutely safe, and independent either of the closing of the Suez Canal in time of war or, what may equally well happen, the British Government being unable to send aid, in the case of war taking place in Europe. We desire to see a fleet strong enough to protect our trade in the East, and put down all attempts to interfere with it, quite independently of any help from Europe. I trust that the day when we see this is not far off. I think we ought to take to heart the words spoken by the noble lord, the member for Portsmouth, that we should differentiate entirely between the question of our battle fleets and the protection of our trade routes. As to our battle fleets, I was very much in sympathy with the remarks of hon member for North Kensington Mr. Burgoyne. And other who raised the question of secondary armaments in war. When we begin to realise that only sixty-five days in the year on the average is it possible for a battle to be fought at long distance range in the Noth Sea, we can understand that it would be an advantage to us to have more guns snitable for close range work.

Mr. McKenna: That is not so. There is no question that the number of days is vastly more than sixty-five.

Col. Yate: Can the right hon. gentleman tell me what is the average number of days? That was the number stated. Of course, I am not an expert on the subject. I should like to hear, if it can be stated, what is the average number of days on which it could be hoped to fight a battle at 8,000 or 10,000 yards. It was stated this afternoon that the number was sixty-five. Whatever the number is, looking at it from the layman's point of view, almost all of us would sympathise with the idea that it would be better to have two ships costing £2,000,000 each than one ship costing 1,000,000l. However, that is a question on which I am not able to give an opinion. I listened with pleasure to the right hon. gentleman's statement that he was providing us with a large number of heavily armed cruisers, with larger fighting powers, able to tackle cruisers of the enemy. But this is a different question entirely from the question of protection of our food ships in war, and the protection of our trade routes, and I think our want at the present moment is a number of smaller ships capable of policing these routes, and keeping them clear. We have heard to-day that the number of these ships has been reduced from sixty to twenty. The one assurance the British working-man requires is that his food supply shall be secure in time of war, but I think when he learns that the number of cruisers protecting our trade routes has been reduced from sixty to twenty he will not sleep soundly in his bed. Our food supply must be protected by cruisers, and there is danger in this reduction of the police ships upon our trade routes. I hope that the present state of things in this matter of protection of our trade routes will be altered in a very short time. One other question has reference to the class of ships serving in the East. I would ask the right hon. gentlemen whether he will not take into consideration the suffering inflicted on men in our ships serving in the terrible heat of the Persian Gulf and round the coast of India. We know what have been the sufferings of men employed lately in putting down gun-running and other services in the Persian Gulf. These modern iron vessels are built for the Atlantic and northern latitudes, and they are utterly unsuited for the service in the Persian Gulf and on the coast of India, where the heat is so intense.

The Chairman: That is rather a question for the Admiralty vote.

Col. Yate: I was talking about the construction of ships.

The Chairman: The hon. gentleman was talking about old ships, not about the construction of new ships.

Col. Yate: I am asking for the construction of new ships, and I was referring to the sufferings of men on board these iron ships with a view to ascertaining whether the Government could not provide proper vessels suitable for this police work; or the Royal Indian Marine would be perfectly able to take over these police duties. The iron vessels now employed are death traps for the men, who undergo intense suffering. I do hope the question will be taken into consideration.

HOME RULE FINANCE.

At the beginning of June, writes the "Times" correspondent, I pointed out that the finances of Home Rule had reached a critical stage and, that the Government found it impossible to devise a scheme which would satisfy Mr. John Redmond and at the same time, meet with the approval of the people of Great Britain. Since then the secret committee appointed by the Government to inquire into the matter has been very busy. Evidence of a number of important witnesses has been taken, and although every effort is made to prevent information from leaking out, I am informed on the very best authority that the members of the committee are at their wits' end to provide any suitable financial scheme for Ireland. The financial trouble was serious enough in Mr. Gladstone's day, but it is much more difficult and complicated now. In the Home Rule Bill of 1886., it was provided that Ireland should pay one-fifteenth of the imperial charges as well as meeting all her local liabilities. In the Bill of 1893, the charge was reduced to one-twenty-third. Since then the imperial charges have increased enormously and, had either of the Gladstonian schemes been carried, Ireland would be bankrupt to-day. Ireland is not only paying nothing towards imperial charges now, but she is actually receiving almost £3,000,000 more out of the imperial treasury than she is paying into it. The members of the Financial Committee have found that, if Ireland was left to shift for herself and not asked to pay anything towards imperial charges, she would be in a hopeless condition. The Irish people have made it clear that they are not prepared to pay anything extra for the gift of Home Rule. The committee is therefore face to face with the fact that, if Home Rule is granted, it must be accompanied by an annual payment out of the British purse of at least £5,000,000 a year. The members of the Cabinet feel that they dare not put such a proposal before the country. The Nationalists are putting plenty of pressure upon them, but so far they have not got beyond a figure which would be ignominiously rejected in Ireland. The interference of the Roman Catholic bishops in the Insurance Bill is taken as a sign that they will not agree to any scheme of Home Rule unless there is a liberal endowment. When Mr. Birrell's Council Bill was introduced in 1907 it was proposed to give Ireland a subsidy of £670,000 a year for a certain number of years. This proposal was at once scouted. The Nationalists are now demanding a money payment of £15,000,000 sterling and a very liberal annual subsidy. It is clear that the Government dare not accede to their request and it is even rumoured in influential circles that some members of the Cabinet, who are not very enthusiastic about Home Rule, would rather go into opposition than agree to the Nationalist demands. It is not improbable that before many months have passed, Mr. Redmond will be informed what is the maximum the Government is prepared to pay, and he will then be given the option of either accepting or refusing the Bill. The report of the Financial Committee will justify the Cabinet in adopting a firm attitude towards Mr. Redmond, and if a break-up comes, as seems likely enough at the present moment, the responsibility will be thrown on Mr. Redmond. The committee have found great difficulty in disentangling the finances of the two countries. Since 1893, Ireland has become a heavy debtor to Great Britain. Large sums have been lent for the carrying out of remedial works, and under the Land Purchase Acts, the credit of Great Britain is pledged to the extent of £150,000,000. The closer the financial aspect of Home Rule is considered the more apparent does it become that an Irish Parliament is an impossibility. A scheme cannot be devised which, while fair to Great Britain, will keep Ireland out of bankruptcy.

FUTURE OF THE RUBBER INDUSTRY.

Changes Anticipated.

Great Britain leads easily in point of acreage under rubber in its own possessions, and is closely followed by the Dutch East Indies in area, but not in age. The Dutch planters writes Mr. Herbert Wright, in the "Times" did not take up the cultivation of "Hevea" on a large scale until it had been proved a success on adjacent British territory; and, in fact, much of the area under "Hevea" in Java, Sumatra, and Borneo is owned by companies registered in England and Scotland. Germany has planted "Hevea" in Samoa and New Guinea, and "Manihot" and "Funtumia" in Africa. During recent times many of the producing or well-advanced estates in German colonies have been taken over by London companies. This is only one of the ways in which the new plantation industry has altered international conditions in the tropics. Great Britain seems likely to increase its control over supplies of rubber in the East, for while it is true that the United States are credited with conspicuous activity to-day in Sumatra, this country must continue to lead, since it is already in possession, in Ceylon, Malaya, and India alone, of more than half the world's total planted acreage, a good part of which is already producing.

YIELDING CAPACITY OF PLANTATIONS.

The facts that Ceylon alone produced 1,600 tons of plantation rubber last year, as against 75 tons in 1905, and that the East—mainly Malaya and Ceylon—turned out 1,800, 3,850, and 8,230 tons respectively in the years 1,908, 1909, and 1910, point to the likelihood of conspicuous development in the next three or four years. There are possibilities in the raw rubber industry and the rubber manufacturing trade which very few seem to realize. I have traversed many parts of the East and have spent several years compiling statistics relating to the producing capacity of "Hevea" trees of various ages in the tropics. I believe that in the most favourable parts of Malaya a yield of one ton per five acres will ultimately be annually obtained; in less favoured parts of Java and Ceylon I estimate the yield at one ton per ten acres; for reasonably good estates in Sumatra and South India I anticipate the yield to be between the two estimates here given. In other words, deducting a certain percentage from the world's planted acreage, I estimate that the balance in full bearing will each year yield far more than is now annually produced from wild sources. The island of Ceylon alone should, unless some unforeseen disaster overtake it, annually yield from its concentrated 200,000 acres more rubber than is or has ever been yearly obtained from the whole continent of Africa. Furthermore, Malaya and Ceylon alone should within five or six years annually produce more rubber than the whole of Brazil and Central America gave us last year.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IMMINENT.

It should be clear from this that the day is near at hand when the the balance of power in the crude rubber market will be considerably changed. Brazil has hitherto had the monopoly and the officials there know how the country has prospered from the revenue rubber alone. Africa has, unlike Brazil, been largely dependent upon vines as sources of rubber, and the lessened production noticeable, especially during the past few years, is regarded as hopeless. Both Brazil and Africa alike realize that the shadow of huge plantation supplies is upon them, and that sooner or later the abundance of rubber will have its effect on price. Inferior grade Africans, which make up a good part of that continent's supply, must suffer first; then the better grades from bushes and trees other than "Hevea," and finally must come a struggle between rubber from the wild and from the cultivated forms of "Hevea." The supply, in the event of low prices, will be most seriously curtailed from Africa; it will also be evident in tropical America, but not in the same degree. The Brazilian authorities are giving all possible aid and encouragement to those concerned with the collection of rubber in that part of the world, and their country can always be relied upon to give a fair yield. Complete extinction of the wild rubber crops from the forests of Africa or America there cannot be, in virtue of the existence of a population in both areas which must find some means of employment. Yet a curtailment in supplies from wild areas is a certainty, when Eastern, plantation crops shall be coming over at the rate of 3,000 tons per month.

Hitherto London has not ranked as of much importance as a centre for rubber, Liverpool having always held the first positions. Now a change is already evident. Most of the plantations companies are owned by companies whose interests more or less compel them to sell their produce in

BY THE WAY.

THE CITY ARMS.

A committee of the Common Council has been sitting in order to establish authoritatively what are the correct arms of the City of London. It will be a surprise to most people that any doubt exists on the subject. There is the cross and dagger, the dragon supporters, the well-known motto, the winged cresi. The dagger is the dagger with which Wat Tyler was slain by Sir William Walworth; and beneath the statue of that worthy in Fishmongers' Hall there runs the inscription :

Brave Walworth, Knight, Lord Mayor yt Slew
Rebellious Tyler in his Alarmes ;
The King, therefore, did give in Lieu
The Dagger to the Cityes Armes.

But this, it seems, is all mere legend—untrustworthy and without foundation.

A SWORD, NOT A DAGGER.

The dagger appeared on the arms before Walworth saved the King's life; it is, indeed, no dagger but a sword—the sword of St. Paul, the patron saint of London. And as a sword, the committee recommend, it should be represented in future. Nor should the cross be given that curious raised appearance. It is a plain red cross—the cross of St. George,] fittingly borne by the national capital. Then it appears that the dragons are mere seventeenth century parvenus, successors to earlier lions; that the motto is never still, and that the fur cap has often been shown in place of the wing-trest, which was once no wing, but "a fan-like object." But there are to be no changes here: the dragons with crosses on their wings are to stay; the crest and the motto are to remain unaltered. Only the shield is to be restored to its ancient form.

A FAMOUS EDINBURGH BOOKSELLER.

The "John Balfour, Esq.," whose portrait by Raeburn was at Christie's in mail week was the leading Edinburgh bookseller of his day. Archibald Constable, the publisher, could remember seeing him selling books in a warehouse in the Writer's Court, having at his right hand a well-filled punch-bowl, with a large spoon and glasses, with which he regaled himself and his best customers. This Constable witnessed within a few months of his coming to Edinburgh, and he adds, the practice of giving punch was, to my deep regret, "discontinued shortly afterwards." Balfour was a son of James Balfour of Pilrig, and so connected with many of the leading Scottish families. From one of his brothers was descended Dr. Balfour, the minister of Colinton, the ancestor whom Stevenson describes in his essay, "The Manse," in "Memories and Portraits." It would be a nice exercise for the curious to count the old bookseller's kinship with "R. L. S."

THE ORIGIN OF SUN-DIALS.

In the course of an interesting and well-illustrated articles on sun-dials, in the July "Architectural Review," we are told that the origin of sun-dials is almost lost in obscurity, but, is generally believed that the Babylonians or Chaldeans were the first people to divide the day by mechanical contrivance long before the commencement of the Christian era. The Book of Isaiah furnishes the first authentic record of the existence of sun-dials: "Behold, I will bring again the shadow of the degrees, which is gone down in the sun-dial of Ahaz, ten degrees backward." The dial there referred to probably came from Assyria about the year 714 B. C.

EGYPT, GREECE, ROME, ENGLAND.

The Egyptians do not appear ever to have employed sun-dials, and the methods they adopted for measuring time are unknown. The sun-dial discovered at the base of Cleopatra's Needle was of Greek origin. Some authorities think that the obelisks of Egypt may have been erected as a gnomon, with a circle of stones around them to denote the divisions of time. In Upper Egypt, palm roads were planted for this purpose, and the reference in the Book of Job. "As a servant earnestly desireth the shadow," probably refers to a rude arrangement of this character. Sun-dials were introduced into Greece by Anaximander of Miletus, about 560 B. C. The Romans adopted them from the Greeks, the first example being set up in Rome 293 B. C., in the court of the Temple of Quirinus, by Papirius Cursor. Cicero, writing 48 B. C., refers to a sun-dial he wished to put up in his villa, and his death is said to have been predicted by the omen of a raven striking of the gnomon of the dial. The Romans placed sun-dials on temples, baths, houses, in public places, and on their tombs. In England, the oldest dial is that on the Bewcastle Cross, which dates back A. D. 670. In Norman times sun-dials were placed at the junction of important highways for the benefit of travellers. Seven dials, for example, was so called, because a column stood there to which seven dials were attached, facing the seven roads that converged at that spot.

"I COUNT TIME ; DOST THOU ?"

It was not until the sixteenth century that sun-dials became fashionable in private gardens and over the doors of churches. As time went on, the decorative possibilities of the sun-dial were appreciated, and pedestals of excellent design were constructed, the best examples being found in Scotland. In the sixteenth century mottoes began to be provided for the dials. As a rule they were quaintly beautiful, sometimes abrupt and dictatorial, but generally an attempt was made to carry out the injunction : "A sun-dial motto shonld be as short as the posy on a ring, as clear as the sun that shines on the dial's face." The following selection serves to show their diversity :

"Come, light ! visit me !
" I count time ; dost thon ?"
" Light and shadow by turns, but always love."
" Haste ! oh, haste ! thon sluggard, haste !
The present is already past."
" Begone about your business."

At the present time (as the "Architectural Review" notes) there is happily a revival of interest in old dials, and many excellent examples are being placed in gardens and elsewhere.

HOW CARNARVON CASTLE WAS BUILT.

Carnarvon Castle, when the Prince of Wales was invested, is full of interest, not only for the archæologist and student of mediæval military architecture, but also for all engaged in the economic interpretation of history. Fairly complete accounts are extant of the money expended on wages and material during the building of the fortress, though they seem to have escaped the notice of the late Professor Thorol Rogers. The highest wage paid to the workmen was threepence a day to skilled artificers, two pence being more common. These artisans were all Englishmen, hailing from such places as Canterbury or Oxford. Ordinary labourers, who were to judge from their names, all native Welshmen, received only a penny. Allowing for the purchasing power of the penny, these comic wages are, of course, far higher than the rates of the present day. Centuries later the translators of the Bible saw nothing ludicrous about the "twopence" proffered for the hotel bill of the man befriended by the Good Samaritan.

SOME PRACTICAL HINTS.

Mr. Bleackley's advice to the would-be imitator may be summed up thus :—

Attend to detail ; bigger things will look after themselves.
Learn to discriminate.
Be careful not to give offence.
Never be personal and uncharitable.
Remember the unwritten law of good taste.
Learn to analyse and judge dispassionately.
Think for yourself, discarding second-hand opinions.
Don't rely on lozenges, raw eggs, or stimulants.
Keep in good physical condition.
Practise breathing, and speak well.

With these and other maxims, if you have the capacity for it, you will become a successful mimic.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

THE TWO SERVICES.

BRITISH EXPERIENCE PREFERRED.

Not only in the construction of warships for foreign Governments, of which five are being built at private yards in England, but also in the loan of officers for instructional purposes, Great Britain is fully entitled to the distinction of being the chief creator of modern navies. The circumstance escaped attention that several of the representative ships, which foreign Powers sent to the Coronation Review, had on board British naval officers who have either completed their service with the White Ensign or have been lent to foreign Governments who are reorganising and expanding their navies. The current month's Navy List shows that two more retired officers are now serving with Rear-Admiral Lionel Tufnell, the recently-appointed naval adviser to the Greek Government. These officers are Captain the Hon. E. S. H. Boyle, who, a year ago, was placed on the retired list at his own request, and Engineer-Captain J. H. Pill, who also retired last year.

MODERNISING BATTLESHIP ARMAMENTS.

It would be interesting to know exactly what is meant in the newspapers by the announcement that the battleship "Majestic" is to be "modernised." If the statement is simply meant to cover her general fittings and equipment, there is no reason why a limited amount of money could not be profitably spent, and advantageous improvements introduced, in what must now be considered so ancient a warcraft as the ship named. But to discuss the modernising of her armaments as well as her equipment is once more to raised question which has long since been disposed of by the most convincing arguments. It is absolutely useless, and only throwing good money after bad, to attempt to re-arm ancient battleships of this type at a time when the evolution in warships' design, and the lethal weapon mounted on board them are going ahead, under the guiding hands of scientists in a hurry, as they are going ahead in the present year of grace. Already the much-belauded name-ship of the "Dreadnought" type is on the borderline of obsolescence, and far out-distanced and overshadowed by her later and larger sisters. So much is this the case, apparently, that the authorities consider that even in her case it would not be making the best use of money to improve her anti-torpedo armament, and so we learn, from a recent answer to a question in the House of Commons, that the 12pr. guns with which the ship was outfitted are to be retained for resisting torpedo attack, notwithstanding the fact that all the battleships built subsequently have been armed with the 4in. gun for this purpose, with a 4.7in. or 6in. gun looming in the background for ships of the latest date. Such a decision does not at all go to confirm any report that money is to be spent on any futile attempt to "modernise" ships of the "Majestic" class. Even the Germans have given up this practice of "modernising."

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION FOR FLEETMEN.

It is gratifying to learn, says a Home correspondent, that the great trouble taken by the naval authorities last year to arrange for decent and comfortable lodgings for the men of the lower deck, when there is a large assemblage of ships at Portsmouth, yielded such good results during the late Coronation Review. At such times the usual sleeping accommodation for fleetmen is totally inadequate, and scores used to be crowded out into most undesirable quarters in slumland. The present arrangement avoids these inconveniences and dangers, and all the private houses whose occupants are willing to let beds at such times to naval ratings in and around the town have been registered, so that men can easily find out where beds can be obtained in decent quarters when the ordinary institutions are full. It was commendable to see how freely the British fleetmen gave up their beds and rooms at these Institutions for foreign guests who were ashore for the night, and themselves sought out lodgings in the registered houses.

ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING.

The Army Rifle Association meeting was held again at Pirbright, and was favoured by brilliant weather. As usual, the arrangements made by Captain Mayne were admirable, and no hitch occurred anywhere. The programme has now settled down to a state that may be described as normal, and charges from that of last year were few. The most important was concerned with the scoring in the Army Championship, in which, instead of adding together the points made in the different practices, the various orders of merit obtained were reckoned up in order to give the final placing. It is understood that the matter had been most carefully considered, the advantages claimed for the system being that it would be unnecessary to make each practice approximate as regards highest possible scores, and that it would enable the marking in judging distance to be carried out in a more practical manner. It cannot, however, be said to have proved very popular. The lower ranks hardly understood it, the statistical department had increased work to do, and, as was inevitable, ties resulted, there being no less than four for first place. The committee will no doubt review the situation at an early date by the light of the experience now gained. Another change was in the Roberts Cup, which is now competed for by units, an arrangement more satisfactory than the old one. Its adoption will probably pave the way for the re-introduction into the Army Rifle Association programme of the Methuen Cup, which after having been fired for at a little meeting of its own for the last three years has now had its conditions altered so as to allow orthodox service targets to be used.

JUDGING DISTANCE.

The excellence of the work done by the Army Rifle Association, the perfection of its management and the general spirit of friendliness and good feeling that pervades the meeting, makes it one of the most interesting of the year and a model to others that is worthy of the Regular Army, with whom is now associated, since the incorporation of the Militia Rifle Association, the Special Reserve. The possibility of replacing the bull's-eye by service targets has, in the face of much opposition, been conclusively demonstrated, and no one now wishes for any return to the old order of things. There is, however, one practice in the army Championship which is anything but popular even amongst the most progressive soldiers. Needless to say, this is the judging distance. Theoretically, of course, it is perfectly proper to introduce this feature, its importance being in every way as great as is skill with the rifle, and it may certainly be urged that judging from the results obtained this year, it is an art that in the Army requires considerable encouragement. But in practice it hardly lends itself to competition. The stories of the peculiar advantage accruing, to those with special kdowledge of the Pirbright ranges, may be dismissed ; the officers conducting the competition naturally take those precautions that are obviously indicated. Still the fact remains that this practice is universally regarded as responsible, for a certain, though undefined, element of chance in the competition which, whether we may consider it as deserved or the reverse, is in any case unfortunate. It is perfectly possible that some alteration in the method of scoring might remove this disability, and we trust in the best interests of the Association that the matter will receive consideration.

THE DEPORT GUN.

The Artillery Committee have been trying a field gun of a novel type, namely, Colonel Deport's gun with "enlarged field of fire." This gun has a carriage with a split trail, the halves of which are extended so as to give an anchorage about 6ft. wide and the point of each half is pegged down with a stout steel bar driven into the ground. This arrangement allows the gun to be traversed thirty degrees each way without shifting the carriage. Owing to the space under the breech, between the halves of the trail, being open, the gun can fire up to fifty degrees of elevation when engaging balloons, although this nature of fire is not likely to be effective unless special shell, which leave a trail of smoke to mark their trajectory, are used. It is stated that the trials were most successful and that the gun behaved admirably. Presumably the object of the trials is not to introduce the Deport gun in place of the 18pr., but to test the principle of the split trail with a view to its adoption in future equipments.

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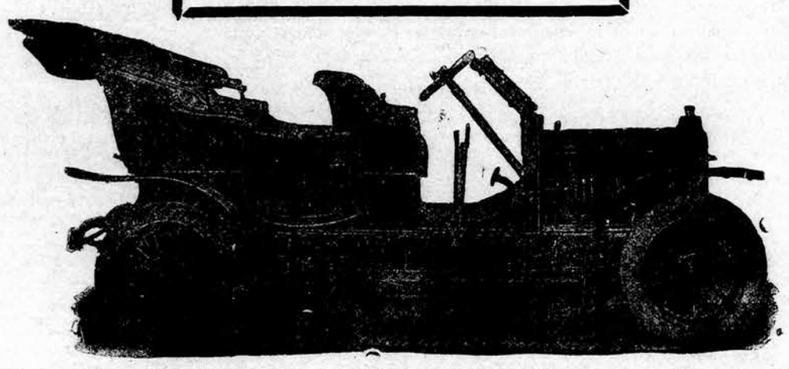

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. ; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children.
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If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, or should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has by a reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—THOROUGHLY AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

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It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
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It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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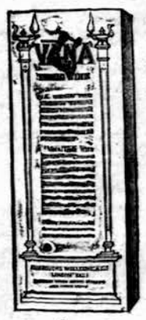

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Insist on having it.

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Good for Prickly Heat and wards off Insect Bites.

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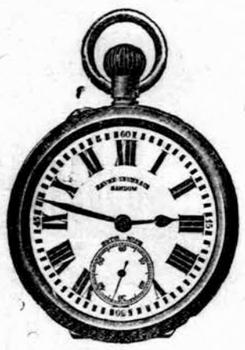

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HORLICK'S contains every essential element to build up the body and make it strong and vigorous, gives stamina and staying power, and helps to form bone, nerve and muscle.

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KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of ***genuine*** VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
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CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

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Nervous Collapse, Brain Fag, Neuralgia—

For *getting things done,* making things *go,* the invigorating stimulus of Phosferine cannot be equalled, says the Rev. A. H. Field. Fully aware that as a clergyman he is *bound* to make *sure* of the accuracy of his estimation of Phosferine, this gentleman states that, distinct from other cases, he has *verified* and *tested* the efficacy of the tonic *himself.* It was Phosferine, and Phosferine alone, he says, which raised him from the nervous collapse, remedied the brain-fag and neuralgia which held down his efforts and arrested his plans over a lengthy period. Since taking Phosferine he is entirely free from nervous distresses, and can put his whole heart and energies into his work, and indeed, such is his activity that he has roused many helpers to his cause. Experience has taught the Rev. A. H. Field that numbers of people do not realise their languor and half-hearted efforts are due to *lack of nerve force,* and he believes they will quicker appreciate the efficacy of Phosferine by learning of his own recovery.

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Rev. A. H. Field, 336, Brettenham Road, Walthamstow, writes: "It gives me much pleasure to testify to the beneficial effects of Phosferine in many cases of nervous disorder, where I have advised the use of your tonic. Some four years ago I myself had a nervous breakdown, and a friend advised Phosferine. I took his advice, and I speedily found that I had acted wisely, for the neuralgic pains and the mental weariness soon took flight, and I was thoroughly braced up. Recently some members of my church, at my suggestion, tried the remedy, and were quite satisfied with the beneficial results. I have advised its use now for nearly four years, and in no case has it yet proved a failure. When one thinks of the great number of so-called nerve remedies, it is satisfactory to find at least *one* upon which reliance can be placed. I wish your Phosferine every success. When preaching away, I have noticed Phosferine finds a place in the village homes."

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Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
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Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
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and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

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Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

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It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures *Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia,* and *nervous diseases* in adults and children.

IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

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PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

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I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd) H. W. WILLIAMS,
Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo

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Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers, I shall always recommend you to my friends.

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